

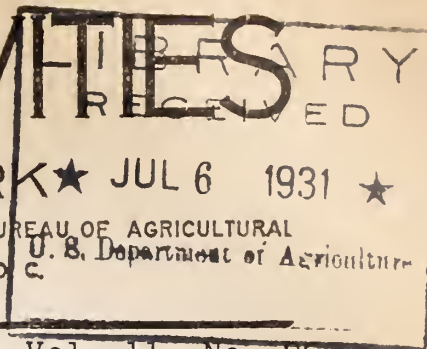
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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



July 1, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 26

MASSACHUSETTS SURVEYS BOSTON RETAIL STORE BUYING.

A survey of retail stores in Boston is being made by the Massachusetts Division of Markets to find out where and how these stores buy their fruits and vegetables. A survey of 200 retail stores last summer and fall, made by the division, disclosed that about 90 per cent of the stores located in the suburban area buy in the Faneuil Hall market. Stores in outlying sections, about forty miles from Boston, depend largely on traveling or jobbers' trucks, who buy both from local farmers and the South Boston Terminal. About one-half of the buyers coming to Faneuil Hall market from all sections buy some supplies in the farmers' market. Most nearby stores prefer to buy from farmers in the market to buying direct "at the farm" or at their store door from farmers, says the division.

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NEW YORK WOULD LOWER ROADSIDE MARKET PRICES.

Produce prices at roadside stands should be either the wholesale price of the product or lower than the retail price of the nearest town or city, says New York State College of Home Economics, following a survey of the situation. It was learned that roadside stands that do the largest volume of business and which have steadily increased sales over a number of years charge about wholesale prices and give good quality. The college says that for wayside marketing to be successful, the buyer should feel he is sharing profits with the producer, or seller.

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CALIFORNIA REPORTS ON POULTRY INDUSTRY SURVEY.

The poultry industry in the San Joaquin Valley does not warrant the organization of independent cooperative marketing organizations either in the Fresno or the Bakersfield district, according to a report made by Dr. E. A. Stokdyk. University of California Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics. Dr. Stokdyk found, however, that a branch of an existing cooperative might do well in Fresno, although not in Bakersfield.

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MARYLAND ANNOUNCES FIVE- YEAR FARM PLAN.

A five-year agricultural and rural home program for Maryland has been announced by the Maryland Extension Service and published as Circular 86 by the University of Maryland. The plan states definite objectives in the production and marketing of each commodity.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

MISSOURI GIVES SHORT COURSE
IN COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

State and Federal authorities on cooperative marketing are participating this week in a short course in cooperative marketing for teachers of vocational agriculture and others being held at Columbia, Missouri, by the Missouri College of Agriculture. Subjects discussed include "The Agricultural Marketing Act," "What Can the Farm Board Expect to Accomplish?", "Organizing Cooperative Marketing Associations," "Factors Affecting Success of Cooperatives," "Recent Developments in the Cooperative Marketing of Livestock in Missouri," and "Problems of the Local Cooperative Elevator."

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COMBINES CUT HARVESTING
COSTS IN CORN BELT.

The reason for the growing popularity of the "combine" in the Central Corn Belt, says the United States Department of Agriculture, is that "it lowers the cost of harvesting and threshing" small grains.

The combine, says the department in Technical Bulletin 244 on the subject, "reduces the amount of labor required; it shortens the harvest and threshing period; it furnishes a satisfactory means of harvesting the soybean crop. The chief disadvantage of combine harvesting in the Corn Belt is the difficulty of obtaining the needed quantities of straw."

The survey included 107 users of combines, and 43 users of binders. Participants in the survey were the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Public Roads, and Bureau of Plant Industry, in the department; in cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations of Illinois and Indiana.

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ILLINOIS PUBLISHES
CORN PRODUCTION COSTS.

It cost 60 cents a bushel, or more than the crop is now bringing, to grow corn in 1930 in the heart of the corn-producing counties of Illinois, according to results of cost studies made by the Illinois College of Agriculture. This cost was on a group of farms where the crop was hand-picked. Costs were somewhat higher on a few farms in the same counties where mechanical corn pickers were used.

Costs were 10 cents a bushel higher in 1930 than in the two preceding years, largely because the drought reduced yields. The crop averaged only 39.5 bushels an acre in 1930, compared to 50 bushels in 1928 and 1929. The average cost of 60 cents a bushel includes a rental charge equal to 5 per cent on capital in land valued from \$150 to \$200 an acre. Farm labor in growing the crop cost 25 cents an hour and horse labor 13 cents an hour.

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NEW YORK SCHEDULES
POTATO GRADE HEARINGS.

Public hearings on proposed official grades for potatoes and special restrictions on the sale of "cull" potatoes will be held by New York Department of Agriculture and Markets at Plattsburg, July 6; Syracuse, July 7; Batavia, July 8; Cohocton, July 9, and Wellsville, July 9.

IOWA EGG DEALERSPLAN "ROOSTER DAYS."

Many Iowa egg dealers are promoting the production of higher quality eggs this year through "Rooster Days," on which they urge farmers to sell off their cockerels and offer special inducements for getting rid of the male birds, according to W. D. Termohlen, Iowa State College.

Other practices recommended by the dealers are: Gathering eggs two or three times a day during hot weather; cooling the eggs after they are gathered; placing eggs in the case with the large end up; testing the eggs and hauling them to town; keeping eggs in a cool, dry, odorless place; marketing frequently and feeding a balanced ration.

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BLACK STEM RUSTQUARANTINE REVISED.

Revision of the black stem rust quarantine, effective August 1, has been announced by Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The present quarantine, which has been in effect since May 1, 1929, prohibits the shipment of 31 species of Berberis and, as amended, 3 species of Mahonia, from 35 eastern, southern, and western States into 13 north central States which have been engaged in barberry eradication for the protection of grain against black stem rust infection. The revised quarantine will include the 13 protected States with the 35 States and the District of Columbia now covered, and will restrict the interstate shipment of Berberis and Mahonia plants among the protected States.

Under an additional change in the regulations, nurseries which grow only immune species of Berberis and Mahonia will be supplied with Federal permits for the shipment of immune species into and between the 13 protected States.

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NEW YORK RECOMMENDS "CUP
FLATS" IN EGG CASES.

Use of "cup flats" in egg cases between each filler and an excelsior pad on top and on the bottom of the case is recommended by New York College of Agriculture as a result of egg shipping tests from Ithaca to New York City and return. Cup flats are moulded so there is a raised ring and depression for each egg; these hold the egg rigid and if an egg cracks it does not soil other eggs in the case. It was learned also that eggs held at 60 degrees Fahrenheit for a week before shipping lose grade faster than eggs shipped the day after they are laid. Week-old eggs that were Grade A when shipped, returned 12 per cent Grade A's in the tests, but the day-old eggs that were Grade A returned 76 per cent Grade A's.

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WILLIAM B. DURYEE, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, has been commissioned by Governor Morgan F. Larson and the State Board of Agriculture as New Jersey's official delegate to the International Dairy Congress at Denmark, July 14 to 17.

TOLLEY NAMED AS PRESIDENT.
WESTERN FARM ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION.

Professor Howard Ross Tolley, Director of the Giannini Foundation in Agriculture, was elected president of the Western Farm Economics Association for the ensuing year at a conference of that body at Pullman, Washington, and Moscow, Idaho, which recently closed. Professor M. L. Wilson of Montana State College of Agriculture was elected as vice-president, and Professor Paul A. Eke of Idaho University as secretary.

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SECRETARY HYDE ON
COSTS OF PRODUCTION.

Within limits, it is good advice to reduce costs of farm production, Secretary Hyde of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stated before the Indiana State Board of Agriculture at Indianapolis, June 25.

"The only trouble with it (the advice to reduce costs of production) now, however," he said, "is that it won't work. Not with prices of farm products where they are. And there is always an irreducible minimum, determined by the fixed charges a farmer has to pay on every acre of his land. He can not reduce production costs below the interest, tax, and seed costs. He has also a right to live.

"The answer to farm distress caused by overproduction is not more production. More production means merely more problems, lower prices, and greater disaster. I deeply regret my inability to agree with many sincere and earnest men who are thinking upou this problem, but I can not blink the stubborn fact - that anything which stimulates production, call it by whatever name you will, means larger and larger surpluses coming more and more into competition with foreign surpluses, produced on cheap land by cheap labor. This inevitably means greater disaster. The only answer to overproduction is less production, balancing our crops against market demands, producing only such an amount as we can sell at a price which covers cost of production plus a profit."

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HOYT IS NAMED ASSISTANT CHIEF
PLANT QUARANTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Avery S. Hoyt has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hoyt was formerly Director of Agriculture of California. He succeeds to the office vacated by S. A. Rohwer, who was transferred, April 1, 1931, to the Bureau of Entomology as Assistant Chief of that bureau.

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CONTINUED POOR DEMAND FOR FLAXSEED PRODUCTS in the United States and Europe was chiefly responsible for the recent downward trend of flaxseed prices, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Increased production of flaxseed in India is reported for this year, but yields in the United States and Canada are expected to be below average.

CERTIFICATION OF APPLES FOR EXPORT TO GREAT BRITAIN

By R. C. Butner, Supervisor of Inspection,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The British embargo of 1930, prohibiting the importation of low grade American apples during the period July 7 to November 15, has been made permanent. The order permits the importation of only the higher grades of apples and any grade of barreled apples lower than U. S. No. 1 or any grade of boxed apples lower than Fancy is not permitted to enter the country. A special form of certificate is required, showing that each lot of apples meets one of the recognized grades. This certificate will be issued at the ports only and will not be issued at shipping point or any interior market.

The Special Certificate, specified by the British Apple Order, will be issued at ports of export only. This certificate will not be issued unless the packages are marked to show (1) the name and address of the packers, (2) the variety, (3) grade, and (4) minimum size. This information should appear in label, stamp, or stencil form, and unless all points have been included the Special Certificate will be refused. On lots which are incorrectly marked as to minimum size, the Special Certificate will not be issued until the packages are properly marked. Markings as to minimum size apply to eastern apples in barrels and baskets and to jumble-packed boxes but not to tier-packed apples in boxes, which are marked with the number of apples contained therein. A check mark should be placed after the name of the grades represented in a lot covered by the Special Form Certificate. In the case of combination grades, they will be certified as of the lower grade. This Special Certificate will be issued on the basis of the Export Form Certificate, subject to proper identification and check. When the Export Form Certificate is not obtained at shipping point, it may be obtained at the port, provided the apples meet all the requirements as to apple maggot and worms, and freedom from spray residue. Only those lots which meet the requirements of the grades specified in the order can be exported to Great Britain.

The fee for a special quarantine certificate, required on export shipments of apples to Great Britain between July 7 and November 15, 1931, shall be \$1.00 when issued at United States ports and \$4.00 when issued at Canadian ports. When inspection is made to determine grade or when samples are drawn for chemical analysis, the regular fee of \$4.00 per car will be charged for the Export Form Certificate and no charge made for the Special Form Certificate. The fees are to apply when the special forms are issued on the basis of Export Form Certificates without actually making inspection of the fruit, except for the purpose of identification and check.

The applicant will probably desire the original and one copy of the special form; one copy will be mailed to Washington, leaving two copies for the office files, the plan being to type five copies, including the ribbon copy and four carbons. No space is provided for recording the fee on this special form and it should not be shown on the original or any copies delivered to interested parties. This fee, however, should be recorded on one office file copy and on the copy sent to Washington. The following notations will be sufficient in this connection: "Fee \$1.00" or "No charge." These special forms will be consecutively numbered.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN BUYING CANNING CROPS ON GRADE

By H. S. Duncan, Inspector in Charge,
New York Department of Agriculture and Markets.

In the fall of 1928 inspection was requested by the Snider Packing Corporation on tomatoes, to be carried on at their plant at Irving, N. Y. This request was granted. During that season we inspected approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of tomatoes. During the first week of the inspection the culls averaged about 7 per cent, but the total percentage of culls at the end of the season averaged only 4 per cent. Results at the end of the season showed that 47 per cent of the crop, at this plant, had graded U.S. No. 1, 49 per cent U. S. No. 2, and 4 per cent culls.

At the end of the 1929 season it was found that the quality had improved and the percentages ran, 52 per cent U. S. No. 1, 46 per cent U.S. No. 2, and 2 per cent culls. The 1930 season showed still a larger percentage of No. 1 grade tomatoes, with about the same percentage of culls as for the preceding season. The final figures for 1930 showed that 61 per cent had graded U. S. No. 1, 37 per cent U. S. No. 2, and 2 per cent culls.

In 1928, only one factory was buying on a graded basis. In 1929, four factories bought on a graded basis, and in 1930, six factories and eleven receiving stations were receiving tomatoes on the graded basis. For the 1931 season, we have requests from twelve factories, embracing approximately twenty-five receiving stations. During the 1929 season we inspected 7,024,881 pounds of tomatoes, and during the 1930 season, 26,148,000 pounds.

During the 1929 season we carried on an experimental inspection service on spinach in order to obtain some figures that would eventually enable us to set up grades on this product that would be fair, both to producers and canners. As a result of this experimental work the present U.S. grades for cannery spinach were promulgated by the Department of Agriculture at Washington and during the past season have been in use by two canning companies in New York State.

We started to inspect cherries for maggot injury two years ago in Wayne County. Last year we covered virtually the whole State and at the same time that we were inspecting for maggot injury we were compiling figures to be used by W. E. Lewis of the United States Department of Agriculture in setting up grades. We succeeded in obtaining figures on 2,700 loads, and I feel sure that when the grades as worked out from these figures are presented for canners' approval they will find them quite satisfactory in every detail. These grades will also be presented for the approval of growers before they are finally adopted.

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LAWS AND REGULATIONS administered by the United States Department of Agriculture governing the importation of foods, drugs, plants, animals, and plant and animal products, etc., have been published in a mimeographed report by that department.

"TYPE OF FARMING AREAS IN TEXAS" has been issued as Bulletin 427 by Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

July 18 1931

Vol. 11, No. 27

JAMES T. JARDINE NAMED CHIEF, OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

James T. Jardine, Director, Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, has been selected by Secretary Arthur M. Hyde to be head of the Office of Experiment Stations in the United States Department of Agriculture, a post that has been vacant since the death of Dr. E. W. Allen more than a year ago. Mr. Jardine will take office September 1. He will serve also as Assistant Director of Scientific Work for the department.

Mr. Jardine as Chief of Experiment Stations will promote the correlation of research at the State and insular experiment stations. As Assistant Director of Scientific Work he will help correlate the research projects within the Department of Agriculture.

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OREGON'S NEW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE UNDER WAY.

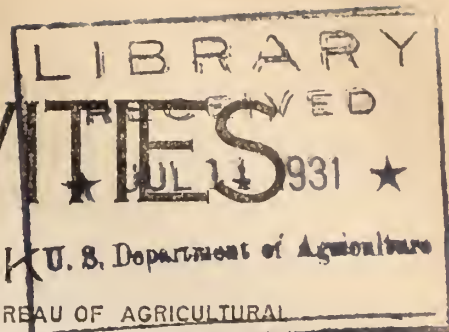
Oregon, on July 1, celebrated the birth of its new Department of Agriculture. Max Gehlhar, Director of the new Department, believes that many economics can be effected in cost of operating the Department by reason of the consolidation of the various former departments, boards, and commissions under a single administrative organization.

Seymour Jones, State Market Agent, announcing severance of his official connection with the State by reason of the abolition of his office by the law creating the new Department, gave an accounting of the activities of his administration of the Grain Inspection Department, the potato inspection law, the Weights and Measures Department, and the farm produce commission merchants law. He said that "these various activities are all self-sustaining by fees collected, except the Department of Weights and Measures."

Mr. Jones stated that "the Grain Inspection Department has not only been self-sustaining, but a reserve fund amounting to approximately \$30,000 has been added. Two years ago the legislature passed a compulsory potato inspection law, when shipments are in carload lots or in lots of not less than five tons. Fees for inspection are to be collected to pay for this inspection work. At this time we have a surplus in this fund of a little more than \$4,000 which I turn over to the new Agricultural Department. The fee for car lot inspection can be reduced to \$4 per car in my opinion. The farm produce commission merchants department is self-sustaining."

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS for sawdust pack grapes, drafted with especial reference to California grapes, have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



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Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS ONION SURVEY
SHOWS GRADING PREFERENCES.

Buyers of onions in Boston, Worcester, and Springfield, told representatives of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, in a recent survey, that they prefer to use western onions because they are better graded as to size and quality than is the Connecticut Valley product. Of 62 of the larger stores, markets, restaurants and warehouses in these cities, 25 per cent indicated they would return to buying Connecticut onions if the grades were improved. The undesirable features spoken of in buying local onions were attributed to the onions being soft, having too much dirt, thick necks and immature. Buyers said that Spanish and Texas Bermuda onions are used mostly for salads and sandwiches. For side dishes, soups and flavoring, either Connecticut Valley or western onions are used.

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NEW JERSEY ANNOUNCES
NEW SEED LAW.

A new seed law, intended to aid farmers in determining the relative value of the seed they buy, and to protect reliable seed dealers in New Jersey from unfair and unscrupulous competition, went into effect in New Jersey this week. The older statute, passed in 1912, protected farmers to a certain extent from buying foul or dead seed, but if a lot of seed was condemned by the seed control laboratory of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, there existed no measure which would prevent the sale of this seed at a later date. Under the new law, it is illegal to dispose of a lot of condemned seed, except as specified by the laboratory. It is also provided that no bulk lots of unlabelled seed can be sold in New Jersey and that the "not tested", or non-warranty clause can no longer be used except for seeds in shipment or lots held for recleaning purposes.

A seizure clause provides for the prohibition of the sale of seed stocks until regulations have been complied with. The law provides for the seizure of seed that is unlabelled, seed that is wholly a misrepresentation as to kind, or seed that contains a high percentage of noxious weeds. Seed found to be inferior to the guarantees placed upon it, after a reasonable tolerance for variations has been allowed, may also be seized. No seizure can be made without due notification of the owner of the seed, nor can seed be condemned until it has been proved worthless for seeding purposes.

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MINNESOTA TO MAKE STUDY
OF TAXATION IN STATE.

The University of Minnesota is to make a general analysis of the system of taxation in the State, which will include a sub-study of the tax burden and different types of real property, including the farm. The study will be made by Dr. George A. Pond, Division of Agricultural Economics, assisted by Dr. W. L. Cavert, extension economist. The general study is provided for under a grant of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation and will be under the direction of Prof. R. G. Blakey of the School of Business Administration. The field work will be completed late in September, and a report made available for the next session of the Minnesota legislature.

MONTANA REPORTS ON
RANGE LIVESTOCK STUDIES.

The most efficient size of range outfit for operators selling two-year-old steers, measured by returns, lies between 300 and 800 head, according to Montana range livestock studies conducted in 1929 and based on costs and prices of that year, by the Montana Extension Service.

The records studied represented similar operating conditions and covered outfits ranging from 100 to 900 head. The study was of actual conditions and numerous variations were discovered, but the tendency toward greater efficiency within the limits mentioned was clearly indicated, according to D. E. Richards, extension livestock specialist. A full report of the study is contained in Montana Experiment Station Bulletin 244.

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SEES CUT IN WORLD
SUPPLIES OF WHEAT.

The world supply of wheat - production plus carryover - in all countries except China for the 1931-32 season, now seems likely to be about 250 million bushels less or nearly 5 per cent less than for the preceding season, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its June report on world wheat prospects.

Present prospects, says the bureau, indicate a world carryover somewhat larger than last year's and a world crop considerably smaller. Preliminary reports as to production, acreage, and crop conditions indicate a production in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding Russia and China, of about 3,075 million bushels, or about 225 million bushels less than last year's crop.

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CALIFORNIA AMENDS CANNED
FRUIT STANDARDIZATION ACT.

Provision for the use of U. S. Department of Agriculture markings on canned products has been made in a recent amendment to the California canned fruit standardization act. The amendment provides that "each and all of the provisions contained in section 1 to 6 of the act shall be governed by and subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture may, from time to time promulgate, adopt or prescribe, or has heretofore promulgated, adopted or prescribed, as to the standard of quality, condition and/or fill of container and/or the required markings of the container for canned food."

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PENNSYLVANIA ISSUES RULES
ON POULTRY BREED IMPROVEMENT WORK.

The standard grades, classifications and regulations for the poultry breed improvement work conducted by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets may be obtained in bulletin form from that bureau at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Latest figures indicate the enrollment of 290,000 birds in 650 flocks in more than two-thirds of the counties of the Commonwealth. The plan includes a close selection and leg-banding of individual birds in a breeding flock. In many cases the birds are blood tested for pullorum disease.

ILLINOIS URGES BETTER
ORGANIZATION OF FARMS.

With more Illinois farms than ever before in history being operated by tenants, one key to a more prosperous agriculture for the State is the better organization of these farms, says H. C. M. Case, Farm Organization and Management Department, Illinois College of Agriculture. Studies by the college have shown that within the same community there is a difference of more than \$10 an acre in net returns on different tenant farms. Slightly more than 43 per cent of all farms in the State are run by tenants.

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CONNECTICUT MEASURES
DAIRY FARM INCOMES.

Labor incomes averaged \$622 less for 1930 than for the years 1925 to 1929, according to figures secured from records on dairy farms where accounts are kept in cooperation with the Farm Management Department, Connecticut Agricultural College.

During the years 1925 to 1929 the most common incomes ranged from \$1,000 to \$1,500, whereas in 1930 the most common labor incomes ranged from 0 to \$500. In 1930, 25 per cent of the farms had minus labor incomes, compared with 10.5 per cent during the years 1925 to 1929. Only 2.4 per cent of the farms had incomes over \$3,000 in 1930, although 7.8 per cent obtained this figure during the 1925 to 1929 period.

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PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVES
DID GOOD BUSINESS IN 1930.

Although commodity prices during 1930 were considerably lower than in 1929, the business of incorporated agricultural cooperative associations in Pennsylvania, expressed in dollars, nearly equalled that of 1929, indicating that the volume of products handled by these organizations was larger in 1930 than in the preceding year, according to H. A. Hanemann, Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

A compilation just completed by the bureau shows that Pennsylvania farmers transacted a business of \$53,981,244 during 1930 through their cooperative selling and buying organizations as compared with a total of \$54,527,675 in 1929. Milk and milk products led in value of commodities sold through cooperatives.

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CROP REPORTING BOARD TO
REVISE 1930 CROP FIGURES.

Revised reports on acreage and production of corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and other crops except cotton for the 1930 season will be issued July 10 by the U. S. Crop Reporting Board. The revised estimates for 1930 will be released simultaneously with the preliminary estimates for 1931. Changes for the United States as a whole will not be large because it is expected that revisions downward in some States will tend to offset revisions upward in other States. However, considerable changes are expected for individual States. The revisions are to be made on the basis of data gathered in the agricultural census of 1930.

FARM PRODUCTION "GOOD";
PRICES LOW, SAYS BUREAU.

Large farm production and low prices featured the general agricultural situation on July 1, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Bureau finds some encouragement for farmers in commodity price gains following moratorium discussions the last two weeks, but prices of farm products are still considered to be far below a farm profit level. A favorable factor in farm profit cited by the bureau is that prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and farm production this season are the lowest in nearly ten years. Farm wages are the lowest in nearly fifteen years.

A record-breaking supply of sheep and lambs, with sharply falling prices; wholesale beef prices from 30 to 50 per cent lower than a year ago; prices of eggs a third lower, and poultry prices down about a fourth, were features of the livestock situation in June, says the bureau.

"Wheat harvest is in full swing. The abundant crop of winter wheat, selling at the lowest prices in a generation, presents a striking example of the situation faced by agricultural producers in these times. Many spring wheat growers, however, with their crop badly damaged by drought, face even harder conditions."

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ILLINOIS SAYS WHEAT
GIVING GOOD RESULTS.

Wheat, which is still on a feed basis so far as price is concerned, is giving fine results for Illinois farmers who are feeding it to hogs and cattle, according to E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist, Illinois College of Agriculture.

Out of 111 reports sent to Robbins, a total of 42 farmers reported feeding wheat in amounts ranging from "some" to 2,000 bushels. The 36 who reported the amount, fed a total of 9,020 bushels, or an average of 251 bushels each. Two fed the wheat whole, and 39 fed it ground. Seven fed it wet and 31 fed it dry in self feeders. One reported poor results; two, fair; twenty-three, good or equal to corn, and seven, fine, very good or better than corn.

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FARM PRODUCT PRICES AT
NEW LOWS ON JUNE 15.

The general level of farm prices continued its sharp decline from May 15 to June 15, due to generally lower prices of all agricultural commodities except apples, eggs, and chickens, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At 80 per cent of the pre-war level on June 15, the bureau's index of prices received by farmers was 6 points lower than on May 15; 43 points lower than a year ago, and at a new low level for the period covered by the record (1910-1931).

June 15 indexes of prices of farm products, by groups, showed the following declines from May 15: cotton and cottonseed, 9 points; meat animals, 8 points; grains 7 points; fruits and vegetables, 5 points; and dairy products 5 points. The index of farm prices of poultry and poultry products advanced 4 points in the period.

FOREIGN FARM MARKETSCONTINUE DEPRESSED.

Foreign markets for American farm products continued depressed during May and June, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The European cotton textile trade," says the Service, "is not yet sure of raw cotton values and buys cautiously. Wheat moves in restricted volume at irregular prices, and demand for pork products remains poor. In the Orient, cotton continues in good demand in both China and Japan. All wheat markets reacted upward sharply in June 22 in connection with the announced proposal on war debts, but on the following week, most markets lost some of the gain registered earlier."

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MINNESOTA GIVES RESULTS
ON COMBINE COSTS.

Advantages and disadvantages of the combine over the binder-thresher method of harvesting grain are analyzed in a new bulletin, "Cost of Combine Harvesting in Minnesota", by Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. The study is based on daily records kept by combine operators.

The principal advantages of the combine over the binder-thresher method of harvest, according to the bulletin, are saving of man labor, reduction of total cost, speeding up the harvesting operations; and on grain farms, the spreading of the straw on the land.

The principal disadvantages are the difficulty of reducing the moisture content of the grain sufficiently for safe storage, and the loss of the straw. Combines used in Minnesota increased from 11 in 1927 to 110 in 1929.

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REGULATIONS of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Cotton Futures Act, effective May 1, 1931, have been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Service and Regulatory Announcements 124.

REGULATIONS of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Cotton Standards Act, effective May 1, 1931, have been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Service and Regulatory Announcements 125.

"MARKETING UTAH PEACHES," summary of 1930, by Leonard S. Fenn, has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MIMEOGRAPH copies of recent radio speeches, now available from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, include "New Canned Fruit and Vegetable Grading Service" broadcast by Paul M. Williams on June 24; "Present Trend of Milk Production", broadcast by J. B. Shepard on June 16; and "June Lamb Markets" broadcast by C. A. Burmeister on June 24.

"MODIFICATION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS", effective June 15, 1931, has been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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July 15, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 28

COMMENT ON CROP REPORT.

In issuing the Crop Report as of July 1, the U. S. Department of Agriculture Crop Reporting Board comments in part as follows:

This seems likely to be a season of rather moderate crop production with sharp shifts between crops and marked differences in conditions in the various producing areas. With the exception of the area from Illinois east, and smaller areas in the far Southwest and Northwest, drouth and heat have dried pastures, reduced milk production and caused a general reduction in prospects for hay crops. In more limited areas centering on western North Dakota and northern Georgia extreme drouth has reduced local prospects for all growing crops and will probably cause a slight reduction in the total crop acreage harvested in the country as a whole. On the other hand a heavy crop of winter wheat is being harvested, fruit crops seem likely to be well above average and supplies of commercial truck crops will probably continue to be fairly liberal. The July 1 average of crop conditions is about 2 per cent higher than at this time last year and between 1 and 2 per cent lower than the July 1 average during the previous 10 years. The volume of crops finally harvested is still largely dependent on how corn, cotton, potatoes, tobacco and other late crops are affected by weather conditions during the next three or four months.

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CAMPAIGN AGAINST TB IN POULTRY.

The elimination of tuberculosis from poultry flocks is the goal of a concerted drive to be conducted by State and Federal officials cooperating with poultry specialists and representatives of the industry. The plan involves two classes of activities, one general or "extensive," and the other more restricted or "intensive;" the choice of plan is to depend largely on local conditions.

The development of this plan was the principal topic of discussion at the recent seventh annual conference of Midwestern States tuberculosis officials at St. Paul, Minn. The activity is to begin in July, principally in the Midwestern and North Central States where fowl tuberculosis has caused serious losses to the poultry and swine industries. Many swine, veterinary officials point out, are affected with the fowl type of tuberculosis through close association with poultry and by eating carcasses of fowls affected with the disease.

The plan of eradication supplements the method that has given such excellent results in freeing cattle from tuberculosis. Because of the special importance of preventive measures, however, in dealing with the disease in poultry and swine, an extensive program of public information is being planned.

SEED CERTIFICATION CONFERENCE.

The Maryland State Department of Markets announces that on June 12, state representatives from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, in charge of seed certification work, met in conference at Wilmington, Delaware, for the purpose of considering the method of procedure followed in each of these four states in the certification of seed, with particular reference to tomato seed.

The Tri-State Packers' Association operating in each of these states was also represented at the conference.

The consensus of opinion at the conference was to the effect that it would be highly desirable if certification work could be carried on uniformly in these four states. With this end in view a committee was appointed to draw up regulations for the certification of tomato seed, which proposed regulations were to be submitted to those in charge of such work in each of the states with the hope that uniform regulations would be adopted for this type of work.

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OREGON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE.

The newly created State Department of Agriculture of Oregon states that it is rapidly completing its organization and coordinating its many lines of service to the State.

Various departments which formerly functioned in widely separated locations and with comparatively little or no relation to each other in their operations are now united in one organization at the State Capitol and operating with a single head, the Director of Agriculture.

The consolidation of these departments into the one present organization made necessary some re-assignments of duties and a few changes in personnel. Among these changes has been the elimination of the office of market agent, his secretary and the weekly publication of the market news letter.

The Department ceases publication of the market news letter which has been growing steadily in public favor as a means of economy, and to avoid duplications of similar service performed by the Oregon State College as provided in section 10 of the law creating the department, which says:

"The department shall have full responsibility and authority for all the inspectional, regulatory and statistical work herein transferred from all state agencies abolished in section 5 of this act; provided, that the college may continue with the collection and dissemination of statistical information bearing upon crop and market conditions, and trends of agricultural outlook reports and market news reports, etc."

The Department states further that it will publish from time to time information of current value to the citizens of the State.

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PEACHES - HOW TO USE THEM, is the subject of a new publication just issued by the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service.

BOMBERGER RESIGNS.

The resignation of Dr. Frank B. Bomberger, Assistant Director of Extension Service, University of Maryland, and Chief of the Maryland State Department of Markets, effective June 30, 1931, was announced recently by Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of the Maryland Extension Service.

On February 1, 1930, Dr. Bomberger was appointed, for one year, Assistant Chief of the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the Federal Farm Board, in charge of organization work, by a cooperative arrangement between the Federal Farm Board and the University of Maryland, whereby the Farm Board has had the use of his services to direct its organization work, on a part-time basis, without relinquishment by him of his official direction of the marketing work of the Extension Service of the University.

The resignation of Dr. Bomberger from the service of the University of Maryland will bring to a conclusion the cooperative arrangement between the State and the Federal Government in order that he may devote all of his time and effort to the organization work of the Federal Farm Board.

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STATES DISTRIBUTED79,229,629 TREES FOR PLANTING.

More than 79 million trees were distributed by States and Territories last year for forest planting, according to reports compiled by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Forest Service produces trees only for planting in national forests and does not distribute trees to individuals.

Thirty-nine States and Hawaii and Porto Rico reported a total distribution of 79,229,629 trees for reforestation purposes. Of these 25,746,215 were distributed under the Clarke-McNary law cooperative plan to farmers for planting as windbreaks, shelter belts, and farm woodlands. Many of the States furnished to farmers at cost planting stock grown in State nurseries.

For reforesting of State lands 30,443,654 trees were provided in 1931. For planting on private lands other than farms 23,039,760 trees were distributed.

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COMMON STEERS DOWELL IN FEED TEST.

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Division reports that cattle feeding tests carried on at University Farm, St. Paul, last winter and spring with feeder cattle purchased in South St. Paul, graded "good," "medium," and "common," resulted in the conclusion that "lower grades of steers may sometimes be purchased to advantage for the cattle fattening enterprise on the farm," but that if the lower grades of steers are purchased, even greater care is necessary in their selection and purchase than is required in the purchase of good feeders; furthermore, that low grade steers must be just as well fed as steers of the higher grades.

NEW JERSEY ABANDONED FARMS.

Lack of capital, lack of farming experience, poor roads, and the fact that in many cases children leave the country to work in cities and towns have caused many New Jersey farmers to abandon their land, the State Department of Agriculture is finding in a survey of abandoned farms in Hunterdon, Warren and Sussex counties.

In Hunterdon County there are approximately 300 abandoned farms totaling from 20,000 to 25,000 acres in area and many townships in Warren and Sussex counties contain a number of abandoned farms, the department points out. According to the definition being used in the survey, an abandoned farm is one which was in cultivation or devoted to orchards a year or more ago and which is not farmed at the present time.

By ascertaining and studying the reasons for abandonment and by finding out the number of acres involved, the department expects to gain information of practical value to farmers and to prospective purchasers of farms. It is hoped that the data secured will indicate pitfalls which should be avoided by the farmer or prospective farm purchaser.

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BETTER TENANT METHODS RECOMMENDED.

"With more Illinois farms than ever before in history being operated by tenants, one key to a more prosperous agriculture for the state is the better organization of these farms, says H. C. M. Case, head of the farm organization and management department, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Studies which the college has made show that within the same community there is a difference of more than \$10 an acre in net returns on different tenant farms. Slightly more than 43 per cent of all farms in the state are run by tenants.

"Farms operated by tenants on the average produce lower crops yields and keep less livestock than owner-operated farms, Case reported. This means that the total income an acre is less on tenant farms than on owner-operated ones. Of equal interest is the fact that tenants as a group operate their farms with less labor cost, less equipment cost and less total expense than owner-operators in the same community who are selling their products on the same market."

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SERIOUS GRAIN DISEASE
IN ILLINOIS RYE FIELDS.

Discovered for the first time in Illinois, "take-all," a destructive disease of small grains, has been found this season in four Edwards county rye fields, it is announced by Dr. Benjamin Koehler, assistant chief in crop pathology at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

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The following are recent publications of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service:

WINTER HAY CROPS, Extension Circular No. 187.

CROP ROTATIONS FOR PIEDMONT NORTH CAROLINA, Extension Circular No. 188.

DUSTING FOR BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL, Extension Circular No. 186.

LIVE GEORGIA TOPICS.

Commissioner Talmadge of the Georgia Department of Agriculture, in the current issue of the Georgia Market Bulletin, refers to the use of cotton bagging on cotton bales in the following language:

"There has been a great deal of agitation about the use of cotton in place of jute. An investigation made in the United States has shown that jute takes the place of three million bales of cotton right here in our country every year. * * *

"Jute bagging that covers cotton takes the place of 280,000 bales of cotton. Cotton bagging is stronger and a better covering for cotton than jute.

"A good many of the mills have stated that they are willing to give an additional price for cotton wrapped in cotton bagging. This additional price would be given to take care of the difference in the weight of the jute bagging and cotton bagging, which is approximately nine pounds per bale.

"The ginners of Georgia and of all the cotton growing states will do a good deed for the cotton growers and their customers if they will order cotton bagging instead of jute.

Mr. Talmadge also refers favorably to two measures now pending at the present session of the Georgia legislature. They are, the bill introduced having for its purpose the regulation of commission merchants and cooperative associations in the State of Georgia, and the seed bill, the intention of which is to give security to the purchaser of seed when he purchases in order that he will not have to wait until the crop matures to find out what he has planted.

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VALIDITY OF AGREEMENT EXCLUDING IMPLIED WARRANTY
IN SALES CONTRACT UPHELD.

Lumbrazo v. Woodruff, et al.

Court of Appeals of New York, March, 1931.

(175 N.E. 525)

In this case, reviewed recently by the Court of Appeals of New York, was involved the purchase of 300 bushels of Japanese onion sets, made by the plaintiff from the defendant. In the trial court, and also the appellant division, judgment was for plaintiff. Upon appeal, the judgment was reversed. The sales contract contained a disclaimer of warranty clause reading:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any sets sent out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop, and the purchaser hereby waives the right of refusal and return of goods which is usually connected with the nonwarranty."

From the fact that the planting of these 300 bushels of sets produced about 80% of seed stalks and only 1,000 bushels of onions, the con-

clusion was reached that the sets could not have been Japanese onion sets, but those of an inferior grade. It is stated that the peculiarity of the Japanese onion sets is that under favorable conditions they produce a very large crop. The year previous, out of a purchase from the same defendants of 100 bushels of Japanese onion sets, the plaintiff had raised 2,200 bushels. It appears that the productive ability of the Japanese onions is the greatest characteristic. However, the small bulb onion or set has no distinguishing feature, which from inspection will indicate its vitality. Plaintiff, therefore, brought suit for breach of warranty and recovered judgment. The Appellate Division in affirming certified that a question of law was involved which should be reviewed by the Court of Appeals; - the question is the validity and scope of the disclaimer of warranty clause.

In the personal property law there is a provision that where there is a contract of sale or a sale of goods by description there is an implied warranty that the goods shall correspond with the description. This warranty survives acceptance. It is stated here, however, that the parties in the disclaimer of warranty clause exercised a right and privilege expressly reserved to them by another section of the personal property law which reads:

"Where any right, duty, or liability would arise under a contract to sell or a sale by implication of law, it may be negatived or varied by express agreement or by the course of dealing between the parties or by custom, if the custom be such as to bind both parties to the contract or the sale."

In discussing the circumstances further, the court stated:

"The business (the raising of Japanese onion sets) is more or less an undertaking to bargain with nature. The elements are not always the same. Therefore, the defendants were unwilling to assume the risk of the implied warranty connected with the sale of the Japanese onion sets as enacted in the personal property law and insist that if the plaintiff purchase the sets he must take the risk of the crop***"

It was held that the warranty quoted above was made a part of the contract and the plaintiff's only damage consisted in the failure to get the crop he expected; that neither party was obliged to enter into the contract and there was no public policy which prevents the making of such agreements.

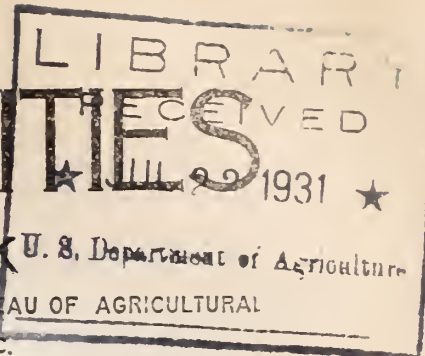
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DIRECTORS OF FARM COOPERATIVES - THEIR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, has been published as Circular No. 245 of the Extension Service of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



July 22, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 29

NEW POTATO GRADES FOR NEW YORK.

Official grades and standards for potatoes and special restrictions on the sale of cull potatoes will be put into effect in New York State on August 1, 1931, according to a statement by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

This announcement follows a series of public hearings held during the past two weeks at various points in the state at which proposed regulations regarding the marketing and sale of potatoes were presented for discussion.

The result of these hearings, according to Commissioner Pyrke, was to convince the officials of the Department of Agriculture and Markets that there is a general demand on the part of potato growers and shippers for regulation of the sale of potatoes along the lines proposed by the department under authority of the new grading law passed by the last legislature.

These grades for potatoes are the first set up under authority of the new law.

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FILM STRIP PRICES UNCHANGED.

The same low prices for U. S. Department of Agriculture film strips will prevail during the fiscal year 1931-1932 as have been in effect during the past three years, according to a statement of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work of the Department. Film strips are available on such subjects as farm crops, dairying, farm animals, farm forestry, plant and animal diseases and pests, farm economics, farm engineering, home economics, and adult and junior extension work. Lecture notes are provided with each film strip purchased.

A list of available film strips and instructions on how to purchase them may be obtained by writing to the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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FIRST EGG AUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Bucks County poultrymen opened the first egg auction in the state at Doylestown, Monday, July 13, by selling 102 cases of eggs, C. O. Dossin, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, reports. Fancy large eggs sold for two cents a dozen above New York premium quotations and four cents a dozen over Philadelphia prices on extras.

F. & V. INSPECTION, LOUISIANA.

A total of 11,795 cars of fruits and vegetables intended for central markets received state-federal inspection during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, as compared with 5,341 cars the year previous, announces Hunter S. Moles, supervising inspector, stationed at the Louisiana State University.

That the state is capable of producing a variety of fruits and vegetables is evidenced by the fact that 34 different products were inspected this year as compared with 17 the year previous, Mr. Moles says.

Strawberries, which produced an exceptional yield and quality this year, headed the list of inspection with 4,683 cars; Irish potatoes, 3,429 cars; mixed vegetables, 1,193 cars; beans, 731; cabbage 432 cars; shallots, 379; sweet potatoes, 276. Other vegetables, fruits and citrus products made up the remainder.

The increase in inspection service this year was due, partly, to the fact that all shippers are supposed to hold federal licenses; but the shippers are also discovering that shipping point inspection protects them and guarantees a steadier and more reliable market, Mr. Moles points out.

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ANNUAL TURKEY DAY FOR IDAHO.

Program for Idaho's annual Turkey Day, to be held at Boise, August 9, has been announced by Pren Moore, poultry specialist with the University of Idaho college of agriculture extension division. This annual gathering of turkey growers and others interested in this expanding Idaho industry is sponsored this year by the Boise chamber of commerce and the University agricultural extension division.

The purpose of Turkey Day, explains Mr. Moore, is to afford turkey growers of the state an opportunity to spend a day fraternizing, comparing growing practices, and to hear lectures dealing with vital problems pertaining to their industry. All phases of the program are to be devoted exclusively to production practices, including sanitation and disease control.

Addresses will be made by state and city officials, by turkey growers, and by veterinarians connected with the University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, which will cover the subject of turkey growing, finishing and marketing.

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POULTRYMAN JOINSCONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT STAFF.

The Connecticut Department of Agriculture announces the appointment of James M. Gwin of Hartford to the staff of the State Department of Agriculture. In his new duties he will work primarily with the poultrymen of the state and have charge of the Poultry and Egg Division of the Bureau of Markets. Mr. Gwin is a graduate of the Connecticut Agricultural College where he specialized in poultry husbandry and economics.

DARK TOBACCO GROWERS TO MEET.

The Tennessee Farm News, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, lists five meetings of Dark Tobacco growers to be held on July 25, for the purpose of discussing the marketing contract of the recently organized Tennessee-Kentucky Dark Tobacco Growers' Association.

The meetings will be held simultaneously at 1:30 P. M. at Springfield, Clarksville, Ashland City, Charlotte and Dover. Each meeting will be attended by representatives of the Federal Farm Board and the U. T. Agricultural Extension Service who will explain the marketing contract in detail.

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CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

A new free correspondence course in potato growing prepared by Dr. E. L. Nixon, research plant pathologist at the Pennsylvania State College, will soon be available, the College announces.

The new course will cover seed selection and care, soil preparation and tillage, harvesting and handling the crop for economical potato production.

Various other free home study courses are offered in other subjects. A printed college bulletin containing descriptions of all the courses and other useful information about the work will soon come from the press and be available for free distribution.

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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN IDAHO.

Widespread acceptance of rural electrification by the farmer in Idaho is one of the outstanding indications of progress in agriculture in this state, writes Hobart Beresford, head of the department of agricultural engineering of the University of Idaho, in a new bulletin, "Rural Electrification Development in Idaho," just issued by the department.

The author explains that, according to the latest census data there are in the regions of the state served by the power companies which maintain rural service lines, 30,000 farm units. On the basis of the number of farm units in these areas 43.7 per cent of the farms received electric service as of January 1, 1931. On the basis of total number of farms in the state the percentage receiving electric service is 31.4. Idaho's percentage of farms making use of electric power is among the highest in the nation.

Prof. Beresford points out that the past six years have shown a rapid increase in agricultural use of electricity, not only in the number of farms adding this service, but also in increased application to agricultural production and to the convenience and comforts of rural living.

The new bulletin presents a complete compendium of all research in agricultural use of electricity in Idaho.

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COTTONSEED MEAL AS FEED ENDORSED.

"By making full use of cottonseed meal as a feed for work animals, based upon scientific research work, Alabama farmers can effect a big increase in consumption of a crop which they produce and also reduce their cost of feeding."

This is the opinion of Director L. N. Duncan of the Extension Service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute after a study of experiments in feeding cottonseed meal to dairy cattle, beef cattle, work animals, hogs, and sheep. "Cottonseed meal," he said, "should form a part of the ration of each of these groups of farm animals."

"We need to feed more cottonseed meal," continued Director Duncan. "This is especially true of Alabama and other cotton-producing states where cottonseed meal is produced and where, on the other hand, much feed that was produced in other states is consumed."

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FARMERS TOLD TO SELL LAMBS AS SOON AS FAT.

Many early lambs in the state will soon be ready for market and should be sold as soon as fat, says W. E. Morris, livestock specialist, Agricultural Extension Division, University of Minnesota. Farmers should remember that size alone does not determine the time to sell -- condition or degree of fatness determines this, adds Mr. Morris. Some who do not realize this are disappointed when their large thin lambs sell considerably under the top of the market for the weight they are carrying. Every grower should learn what constitutes a "fat" or "top" lamb and cull his lambs on that basis, sending away the top lambs as they become fat enough to sell, holding back the others to gain the necessary condition.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Soil Survey of Lincoln County, Nebraska" - No. 35.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1270, "The More Important Apple Insects."

U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1665, "The Silverfish as a Pest of the Household."

"Farm Inventory and Credit Statement," by John R. Fain and W. A. Minor, Jr. A publication of the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

"Cost and Utilization of Farm Machinery," by John R. Fain and W. A. Minor, Jr. Georgia State College of Agriculture.

"Salads for Every Occasion." By Ruth M. Dawson. Circular 101, Agricultural Extension Division, North Dakota College of Agriculture.

"Sewage Disposal for North Dakota Farm Homes," by C. L. Hamilton, Circular 103, Agricultural Extension Division, North Dakota College of Agriculture.

SURETY ON BOND OF PRODUCE DEALER HELD LIABLE

Valley Fruit Company v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company
Supreme Court of Washington, March, 1931.
(296 Pac. 557)

This action was brought by the seller of a quantity of onions to recover from the surety on the bond of the buyer the difference between the original purchase price and the amount realized from the resale of the onions upon their rejection by the buyer. The trial resulted in a verdict and judgment against the surety company and in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. Upon appeal the judgment was affirmed.

The Valley Fruit Company sold to the Campbell-Robinson Company, a corporation with principal place of business in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a car load of U. S. No. 1 Yellow Globe onions at \$4 per hundred weight. While being loaded, these onions were inspected by an inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, whose certificate discloses that the onions were of the grade specified by the contract. Upon arrival at destination the buyer rejected the shipment on the claim that the onions were not of the grade ordered. The respondent gave notice that failure promptly to accept and pay for the onions would be considered as authority for their resale and the application of the proceeds to buyer's account, holding it responsible for the difference between the contract price and the amount realized on resale. Respondent accordingly disposed of the entire carload in the Chicago market and realized \$841 less than the contract price.

The Campbell-Robinson Company was engaged in the wholesale produce business in Minneapolis and as such dealer was under bond to the State of Minnesota for the faithful performance of its contracts. The appellant was surety on that bond.

Appellant contended that under the Minnesota law, providing that an aggrieved party may sue both principal and surety, the legislature thereby defined and limited the manner of instituting action on the statutory bond by requiring the suit to be against both principal and surety. It was held, however, as in a cited case that: "Persons severally liable upon the same obligation or instrument may all or any of them be included in the same action."

The bond in this case being joint and several comes within the rule thus expressed. Some question also was raised as to the condition of the onions upon arrival at destination. Disposing of this question, the court stated that: "The findings of the trial court are amply sustained by the evidence and no error is found in the record."

ILLINOIS FARMERS DEBATE
QUITTING WHEAT PRODUCTION.

Illinois' wheat crop is one of the best in years, but one farmer after another is raising the question whether he can afford to grow the grain at present prices and if not, what he should turn to as a substitute, says R. R. Hudelson, extension specialist in farm organization and management at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. The price has slumped to the lowest level in years, and with the flood of wheat from the dry plains regions of the United States, Canada, Russia, Argentina and Australia, farmers of Illinois are beginning to question whether they should try to meet the competition, he said. The state now produces around 35 million bushels annually.

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NOON HOUR RADIO
BROADCASTING PROGRAM.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture national radio program is broadcast daily except Sundays from 12:55 to 1:10 P. M. Eastern Standard Time. This broadcast reaches the public through more than forty radio stations which cover all sections of the country except the West. During the ensuing week the following members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will appear upon the radio program:

July 27, "The Sheep and Lamb Outlook." C. A. Burmeister, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

July 29, "July Grain Markets." G. A. Collier.

July 30, "July Dairy Markets." L. M. Davis.

NEW JERSEY DIGGING POTATO CROP.

The potato growers in central New Jersey will begin extensive digging operations early next week and the major portion of the state's anticipated production of 7,620,000 bushels of the crop will start moving in quantity to northeastern markets, the State Department of Agriculture announces. In the southern part of the state, digging already is under way and shipments to nearby markets are being made by truck.

To aid New Jersey potato growers in marketing their crop to the best advantage, the Department of Agriculture has opened an office in Hightstown, the heart of the New Jersey potato belt. There it will maintain a specialist throughout the digging season to distribute information on market conditions, prices, and the movement of the crop.

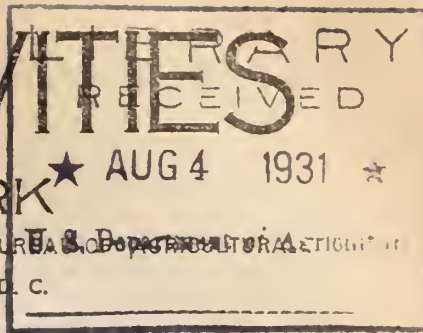
The office will be maintained as part of the market news service of the State Department of Agriculture, which cooperates with the Federal Department of Agriculture in obtaining and issuing agricultural marketing information. In addition to disseminating data through the Hightstown potato office, the department sends to farmers weekly reports on market conditions and prices of various agricultural commodities and distributes such information for publication daily.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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July 29, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 30

COTTON CLASSING SCHOOL WELL ATTENDED IN ARKANSAS.

Fifty farmers, bankers, ginners, merchants, and cotton buyers attended the second annual Cotton Classing School at Little Rock, July 6 to 18, conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Arkansas in cooperation with the Mid-South Cotton Growers' Association and the United States Department of Agriculture. Four hours each day were devoted to cotton classing under the direction of Ben I. Busby of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Ben I. Phillips, cotton classer of the American Cotton Cooperative Association.

In addition to the cotton classing work, about three hours each day were devoted to a lecture program consisting of talks and discussions on various production factors as they affect grade and staple, and on various economic phases of cotton, including the cotton outlook, marketing, financing, etc. Practically all of those present remained for the full time, and many expressed a desire to attend next year should another school be held.

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EUROPEAN FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS.

Present conditions indicate an improvement in this season's fruit crops as compared with last year, according to the "Fruit Notes" of the Empire Marketing Board. Apples, although not heavy, promise good yields generally on the Continent, but prospects for the United Kingdom are only moderate. Cider fruit prospects are definitely better than last year. Pears appear to be very good on the Continent with a moderate crop indicated for the United Kingdom. Plums will be a generally short crop in Europe this year. Cherries on the whole are giving good crops. Berry fruits are generally good, particularly strawberries, which are abundant both on the Continent and in the United Kingdom. Peaches are a good crop and apricots fairly good.

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SHEEP AND WOOL OUTLOOK INDICATES PROBABLE REDUCTION OF FLOCKS.

There is likely to be considerable reduction in numbers of sheep during the next two or three years, according to the midsummer sheep and wool outlook just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Lamb production is at high levels and it is expected that poor range will cause western sheepmen to market more than the usual proportion of the lamb crop and to hold back fewer ewe lambs for breeding. The proportion of unfinished lambs in the marketings of the Western States is also expected to be above average.

THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

The current issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets" carries a map showing the present location of the foreign offices gathering world agricultural economic information for the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Explanatory matter in the publication discloses that there are now eight permanent offices of the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and eight commodity specialists abroad. The Belgrade, Buenos Aires, Marseilles, Pretoria, and Sydney offices, together with all but one of the commodity specialists at these places, have been added since the passage of the Act of June, 1930, creating the Foreign Agricultural Service. The London and Berlin offices have been established for some years.

In addition to the permanent offices the eight commodity specialists have the task of special research investigations. Their assignment is subject to change from time to time. This group of specialists, includes two for cotton, one for fruit, one for tobacco, one for grain, one for livestock and wool, one for forestry, and one barley specialist.

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NEW ARKANSAS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Western Arkansas Dairymen's Cooperative Association, the first dairy marketing association of its kind in the State, was organized on July 21 at Mena, Arkansas.

This is a bargaining association covering four counties in Western Arkansas. For the present it will handle only sour cream which it will assemble, grade, test, and sell on contract to creameries. Indications are that the association will handle the product of about 2400 cows.

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ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM, LOUISIANA.

The use of electricity on the farm will receive special attention at the farmers' and farm women's short course to be held at Louisiana State University, August 10 - 13, inclusive, and a series of lectures and discussions will be centered about this subject. It is being given on the short course program because of the increasing use of electricity on Louisiana farms.

The first two days of the program will be taken up with addresses by various speakers on certain phases of farming in connection with the use of electricity. On the third day will occur the agricultural engineering program at which time several related subjects will be discussed.

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NOON HOUR RADIO BROADCASTING PROGRAM.

The United States Department of Agriculture national radio program is broadcast daily, except Sunday, from 12:55 to 1:10 P.M., eastern standard time. This broadcast reaches the public through more than forty radio stations which cover all sections of the country except the West. During the ensuing week the following members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will appear on the radio program:

August 3: "Comments on the Agricultural Situation," J. Clyde Marquis,
August 5: "Foreign Agricultural News of the Month," Asher Hobson,
August 8: "Summary of the Crop Report," D. C. McCandliss.

TENNESSEE LEADERS SUPPORT
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT.

Over 2,000 farmers attended the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention at the University of Tennessee Farm, Knoxville, July 21-22, to study the methods of growing crops and livestock on the farm and to get new ideas to aid them in the operation of their farms.

The convention was postponed until July this year so that the farmers might have an opportunity to inspect the crops and plots on the experiment station farm in mid-season. Field tours directed by members of the station and extension staffs were a feature of the meeting. The farmers were shown the results of experiments with both crops and livestock which will be helpful to them in operating their farms.

Several speakers appeared on the program. Among them, Mr. A. F. Lever, of South Carolina, at present field representative of the Federal Farm Board, reviewed the various acts of Congress for the aid of agriculture which he stated up until the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which brought into existence the Federal Farm Board, had all been designed to aid the farmers in the production of crops.

In the Marketing Act, he said, the next step for the advancement of agriculture had been recognized, that of assisting the farmer in the marketing of the products of his soil to the best possible advantage.

"The marketing Act and the Farm Board is a step in the right direction and farmers should stand by it and let the world know that they are going to have a say in the marketing of products of their labor."

At the close of the convention the organization went on record as endorsing the marketing Act and commended the Federal Farm Board for its efforts to carry out the act to the best interest of the farmer.

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The following radio addresses given by members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have been mimeographed and are now available for distribution:

- "The June Pig Survey Report," by C. L. Harlan,
- "Looking into the Wheat Marketing Year 1931-32," by G. A. Collier,
- "June Dairy Markets Situation," by L. M. Davis,
- "The June Egg and Poultry Markets," by Roy C. Potts,
- "July Hay Supplies and Markets," by W. A. Wheeler,
- "Foreign Agricultural News," by L. A. Wheeler,
- "Summary, Cotton Crop Report," by D. A. McCandliss,
- "General Crop Prospects, July 1," by W. F. Callander,
- "Grain and Hay Crop Reports," by Joseph A. Becker,
- "Miscellaneous Crop Prospects," by Dr. S. A. Jones,
- "July 1 Fruit and Vegetable Crop Forecasts," by Paul L. Koenig,
- "July Hog Markets," by C. A. Burmeister,
- "July Cattle Markets," by C. V. Whalin,
- "The Price Situation," by C. M. Purves,
- "Present Trend of Milk Production," by J. B. Shepard.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture.

"Control of Insect Pests in Stored Grain," Farmers' Bulletin 1483,
"Rural Standards of Living," a selected bibliography by Louise O.
Bercaw, Miscellaneous Publication 116,

"Regulations for Warehousemen Storing Grain," regulations of
the Secretary of Agriculture under the U. S. warehouse Act,
- Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 127,

"Regulations for Warehousemen Storing Wool," regulations of
the Secretary of Agriculture under the U. S. warehouse Act,
- Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 128.

The following are recent mimeographed publications of the Department:

"List of Manufacturers and Jobbers of Fruit and Vegetable Containers," revised to June, 1931, by Gladys Burrows.

"Shifts in Production Areas in the United States Induced by Changes in Farm Prices and Farm Technique," an address by C. L. Holmes, in charge of Division of Farm Management and Costs, at the Conference of Principal and Reviewing Appraisers of the Federal Farm Loan System held in Washington.

"Check List of Standards for Farm Products Formulated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

"Tariff Rates on Representative Agricultural Products under Tariff Acts of 1930 and 1922."

"Practices and Costs in the Development of Pecan Orchards and in the Production of Pecans." A preliminary report prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Georgia State College of Agriculture, the Florida State College of Agriculture, the Mississippi A. & M. College, the Louisiana State University, and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Alabama State Department of Agriculture.

"Production Credit in Agriculture, with Special Reference to Cooperation," being an address by Eric Englund, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, before the American Institute of Cooperation at Manhattan, Kansas, June 11, 1931.

The following publication of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is now available:

"Value of Family Living on Iowa Farms," by Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt, with the assistance of Ethel C. Morgan, Bulletin 281.

CONTRACT FOR SALE OF POTATOES.

Snipes Mountain Co. V. Benz Bros. & Co.

Supreme Court of Washington,
April 1931 (298 Pac. 714).

Plaintiff seeks reformation of a contract for the sale of 100 tons of potatoes by it to the defendant and recovery of an unpaid balance claimed to be due upon the agreed purchase price of 64 tons of the potatoes delivered under the contract. The reformation sought is to have the written contract show that the potatoes contracted to be sold were only potatoes growing upon certain specified land to the end that the plaintiff will be entitled to recover for the potatoes grown upon that land, all of them having been delivered under the sale contract though amounting to only 64 tons.

Defendant resists these claims and in turn claims damages from plaintiff for its failure to deliver 36 tons of the potatoes. In the trial court the plaintiff prevailed and from the decree awarding plaintiff reformation of the contract, the defendant appealed. Upon such appeal the decree was affirmed.

It is stated in the opinion that during negotiations leading up to the signing of the written contract, two members of the defendant firm visited the growing crop of potatoes knowing that was all the potatoes being grown by the plaintiff during the season; that those participating in the negotiations were well convinced that the crop would yield considerably more than 100 tons, and they so expressed themselves; that the evidence shows that all who conducted the negotiations contemplated that it was a contract for the sale and purchase of 100 tons of those particular potatoes and no others; and that in so far as the written contract failed to expressly so provide there occurred a mutual mistake of the parties in its preparation. The contract was by the decree reformed by the addition of the words "grown during the year 1929 on the following described premises (being the description of the land on which defendants saw and examined the growing potatoes)."

It is indicated that the small yield was solely the result of a partial crop failure from natural causes for which the plaintiff could not be held liable. In conclusion it is stated:

"We are of the opinion that the failure of the crop to produce more than 64 tons of potatoes absolved the plaintiff from liability for its failure to deliver to the defendant any additional potatoes, and that, therefore, the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendants the unpaid portion of the purchase price of the 64 tons of potatoes, and that defendant is not entitled to damages as claimed by it."

TENNESSEE REPORTS ON WOOL SHIPMENTS.

The University of Tennessee Farm News reports that the Tennessee Wool Growers' Association with a membership of 971 farmers in 40 counties shipped 170,000 pounds of wool to the United Wool Growers' Association at Baltimore for storage, grading and sale, in May and June.

The wool was assembled at 23 different shipping points where it was classified, and an advance of 15 cents per pound or 90 per cent was made to the growers on clear wool at time of shipment. The advance was made by the United Wool Growers' Association which is a member of the National Wool Marketing Corporation - set up by the Federal Farm Board. The remaining 10 per cent will be paid the growers when the wool is sold by the United.

A. L. Jerdan and Fred W. Colby of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Marketing Department classified the wool and supervised the shipping with the cooperation of county agents and county farm bureaus.

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HANDBOOK OF FAIRS

"Handbook of Incorporated Fairs and Dates, 1931, also State Associations" is the title of a small, attractive publication just issued by the Connecticut State Department of Agriculture. The State Associations are listed by name, with the officers of each, and their addresses, following which, under "Fairs and Dates" the name of the fair, with place and date, and the names of officers are given. On the inside back cover appears a chronological list of the Connecticut Fairs for the current season.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

★ AUG 12 1931 ★

August 5, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 31

ALTERATION OF U. S. INSPECTION CERTIFICATES IS PENAL OFFENSE.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has discovered a few instances in which shippers or dealers have changed statements on the inspection certificates issued by the Food Products Inspection Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The department wishes to emphasize that the Federal Penal Code forbids the alteration of such documents and warns shippers and others that it will take action against offenders whenever it can obtain evidence of tampering with inspection certificates.

Some shippers have changed certificates, intending to use them as evidence of compliance with contract specifications when the products, in fact, did not correspond to the specifications. In one instance a certificate covering an inspection of apples was changed to make it appear that the apples met export requirements when, in fact, the inspector originally certified that they did not meet export requirements. The Department of Agriculture presented the evidence to the United States Attorney in the district and the individual who altered the certificate was prosecuted, was found guilty, and was fined. The department announces that it proposes to prosecute whenever it can obtain evidence of similar violations.

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NEW JERSEY AUCTION MARKETS ACTIVE.

New Jersey farmers this year are making more extensive use than ever before of farmer-owned auction markets for the sale of fruits and vegetables, the Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture reports.

Not only are more farmers patronizing the markets, which constitute a modern and efficient method of marketing farm products, but individual farmers are sending a larger proportion of their products to the auction markets for sale than previously. The popularity of the markets with producers is an indication of the favorable prices they obtain for produce sold through them. They serve an important function in shortening routes of distribution between producer and consumer.

Reports for May, June and July indicate a large increase in the number of packages sold, and consequently in the value of the produce handled at the auction markets at Cedarville and Rosenhayn. In addition to cooperating in the operation of these two markets, the State Bureau of Markets cooperates with similar markets in Vineland and Glassboro, which were opened this year and are operating successfully.

The Bureau further reports that so efficient has the system of selling through farmer-owned markets proved for New Jersey fruit and vegetable farmers that it is being successfully used for the sale of eggs at Vineland and of eggs and live poultry at Flemington.

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Attn.: Miss Trolinger,
Washington, D. C.

DAIRY COOPERATIVES
IN NORTHEASTERN STATES.

As the first of a series of releases dealing with facts concerning agricultural commodities sold cooperatively by farmer-owned local and regional marketing organizations in 12 northeastern States, the Federal Farm Board has just made public a brief report on the business of dairy cooperatives. This report shows that the volume of dairy products marketed cooperatively in these States outranks all other products.

Details of the activities of the various associations in this territory are given with a discussion of the present situation and methods of operation, together with suggestions as to the adoption of practices looking to improvement of marketing conditions.

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NO PROTEIN SURVEY
TO BE MADE OF 1931 CROP.

Discontinuance of the annual protein surveys in North Dakota has been announced by authorities of the Agricultural College experiment station, with the statement that no survey will be made of the 1931 wheat crop.

Sufficient data have been obtained on the effects of variations in climatic conditions and cropping systems during the eight years the surveys have been conducted to make it no longer necessary to continue the project, states C. E. Mangels, cereal chemist of the department of milling, who has been in charge of the work. Furthermore, it is unlikely that a survey would be of service to North Dakota wheat growers under conditions existing this year.

The protein surveys were begun in cooperation with county agents in 1922, primarily to secure data on factors which influence the percentage of protein in wheat. Very definite relations between protein content, temperature and rainfall have been noted. It also has been observed that the crops grown preceding wheat affect protein to varying degrees in different areas. The studies have emphasized the value of summerfallow in western counties and the value of sweet clover in the Red River Valley.

Plans are in progress to study more intensively the effect of cropping systems on test plots at different points in the state.

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NOON HOUR RADIO
BROADCASTING PROGRAM.

The United States Department of Agriculture national radio program is broadcast daily, except Sunday, from 12:55 to 1:10 P. M., eastern standard time. This broadcast reaches the public through more than forty radio stations which cover all sections of the country except the West. During the ensuing week the following members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will appear on the radio program:

August 11: "August Crop Report," by members of the Federal Crop Reporting Board.

August 13: "The August Hog Market Situation," C. A. Burmeister.

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TRUCK TRANSPORTATION.

The rapidly increasing volume of all kinds of farm products transported by truck -- not only in making deliveries but in merchandising -- is proving a factor in trade with so many angles that it is difficult to analyze or determine its good or bad effect. It ranges from small traffic to the nearest trading point in the all-purpose family car to heavy traffic in the many-ton-truck traveling hundreds of miles. Some are operated by the growers themselves; but the larger part by dealers, hucksters and peddlers.

Summarizing its good points, we find that it is, within certain limitations, a cheaper transportation; it distributes from and to more inaccessible areas, thus increasing consumption; it furnishes employment to vast numbers and makes direct connection between producers and consumers.

On the other hand, it upsets the calculations of wholesale and retail merchants, makes them timid in their purchases, and often results in congested markets and price-cutting by farmers competing with each other, which might be avoided by better distribution. In rail transportation an almost complete record of daily movement of produce can be had, but there is no sort of practical way yet devised to determine this highway movement.

This motor traffic must be reckoned with, for it is here to stay and will increase as highways are constructed and improved. It is nothing short of a commercial revolution such as has occurred in the past in the march of progress and new inventions. It will take time and patience, and requires the best thought of practical men in the trade, supplemented, in all probability, by constructive laws and regulations. Idealistic theorists can do little. The human elements of individualism, independence and selfishness must be reckoned with.

Any radical measures of control, Federal, State or Municipal, must be approached with caution. Restrictions of trade within our own borders are regarded with disfavor by the average American citizen. The mass of farmers would likely rebel against any measures that would interfere with disposing of his products anywhere at any time at any price that he might choose. In case of hucksters, peddlers and other truck handlers who buy and resell, some measure of control might be introduced. Many of them pay little or no license or taxes. Some cooperation might be had between states in inter-state traffic, and nearly all states have some measures along this line. They should be as nearly uniform as possible to prevent the various states from retaliating on each other.

The Agricultural Service Department is giving this problem study and at present has no specific measures to advocate. Cooperating with the farmers themselves, the merchants, State and Municipal authorities and those in adjoining states may work out something practical. It is hurting the producers most -- the consumers are being fed often at prices that do not approach a living wage to the farmers. -- [Market Sheet -- Mississippi State Agricultural Service Department).

COTTON FIBER QUALITY
AFFECTED BY GINNING METHODS.

The grade, staple and preparation of cotton may be seriously affected by ginning when it contains too much moisture, according to studies made at the Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Mississippi, and in the Cotton Fiber Research Laboratories at Washington, D. C. Too rapid operation of the gin will also injure the fiber. In explaining results of these observations, F. L. Gerdes, fiber technologist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said, "Studies of the effects of ginning methods were begun as a result of protests received by the Department of Agriculture from the cotton industry in this country and abroad to the effect that the preparation of American cotton is not as good as it used to be. That is, it is rougher, more neppy and nappy than formerly."

Preliminary studies indicate, Mr. Gerdes said, that successful cleaning and extracting depends on the moisture content of seed cotton; and that excessive moisture content reflects itself in the processes of ginning, causing, among other things, a corresponding loss or shortening of fiber lengths, and a lowering of grade -- in some instances as much as four grades. It also affects the preparation.

The results obtained from the studies, the department believes, will lay a foundation for better ginning practices, which should contribute substantially to improvement of the spinning quality of American cotton.

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ILLINOIS NOT SUITED TO
COMPETE WITH HARD WHEAT BELT.

Illinois farmers can hardly hope to compete consistently with those in the West and Northwest in the profitable production of high-grade bread wheats, those usually classed as hard wheats, according to results of investigations made by the experiment station of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. There is, however, a large demand for soft wheat flour for biscuit, pastry and cracker making, and apparently the soft wheat grown in Illinois fulfills the requirements of the soft wheat flour trade. The investigations, which extended over a period of five years, were in charge of Robert W. Stark, formerly associate in crop production, and have just been reported by the college in a new bulletin, entitled, "An Investigation of the Quality of Illinois-Grown Wheat."

WHEAT STOCKS IN INTERIOR MILLS
AND ELEVATORS JULY 1, 1931.

Stocks of wheat of the 1930 crop in interior mills and elevators on July 1, 1931, are estimated to be 30,552,000 bushels, by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. On July 1, 1930, stocks are estimated to have been 60,166,000 bushels and on July 1, 1929, 41,546,000 bushels. The 5-year average (1925-1929) stocks on July 1 were 27,477,000 bushels. The report is intended to include only country elevators and the smaller interior mills which are not included either in the Department's reports on Stocks of Wheat in 39 Markets or in the Bureau of the Census report on Stocks of Wheat in Merchant Mills and Attached Elevators. The estimates are based upon reports received from about 4,750 mills and elevators, representing roughly a fourth of the elevator capacity in wheat producing and country milling regions.

GROWER COMPELLED TO DELIVER CROP UNDER CONTRACT.

Chase and Company v. Kellerman et al.

Supreme Court of Florida,
June, 1931, (135 Sou. 127)

Suit by Chase and Company against E. H. Kellerman et al. From an order granting a mandatory injunction, the defendants appealed. Affirmed.

Chase and Company applied for mandatory injunction to require defendants to deliver to complainant a certain crop of tomatoes. Complainant relied upon their contract with defendant, the first clause of which reads:

"In consideration of the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged as a loan and advance, Whitelock & Kellerman hereinafter mentioned as Grower, hereby covenants and agrees to deliver to Chase & Company, a corporation, in field crates, at its packing house at Oslo or Vero Beach, Florida, in such quantities and at such times as Chase & Company may direct, his entire crop of marketable tomatoes, raised and grown by him during the season 1929-1930, upon that certain tract of land, situate, lying and being in Indian River County, State of Florida, described as follows:"

Another clause in the contract reads:

"In the event the grower fails to perform this contract it is hereby stipulated and agreed that Chase & Company shall receive the sum of 25 cents per crate for each crate not marketed through Chase & Company. Such compensation it is hereby agreed shall constitute reasonable liquidated damages suffered by Chase & Company on account of breach of this contract on the part of the Grower. Such right to liquidated damages shall not in any wise affect their rights to pursue their other legal remedies for breach of this contract or their right to apply for injunction or receiver without notice irrespective of any question of solvency or insolvency of said Grower. In event Grower breaches this contract the duties of Chase & Company concerning future advances and otherwise shall cease but the same shall in no wise release the Grower from any of his duties hereunder or deprive Chase & Company of any of its rights hereunder."

It was proved that defendant had not delivered and did not intend to deliver the crop of tomatoes to Chase & Company under the contract, but was shipping them to another firm.

Appellant contended that although they were bound under contract to deliver the crop of tomatoes to Chase & Company, for which Chase & Company would receive reasonable compensation, when they saw fit to breach their contract Chase & Company were bound to accept the amount of the indebtedness of appellant to Chase & Company plus 25 cents per crate for the tomatoes shipped, not through Chase & Company, as liquidated damages. On this con-

tention the court stated that the contract provides otherwise and therefore the appellant is estopped by the provisions of the contract from maintaining this contention. Further, "We think the case presented here was a proper one for the issuance of mandatory injunction and that therefore the order appealed from should be affirmed."

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture.

Revised Regulations for Cotton Warehouses. Approved April 27, 1931. Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 126.

Weeds -- How to Control Them -- Farmers' Bulletin No. 660.

Dresses for Little Girls -- Leaflet No. 80, by Clarice L. Scott, Bureau of Home Economics.

State of New Jersey.

Facts About Bovine Tuberculosis -- Circular No. 116 of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The following mimeographed publications are recent releases of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

The Poultry and Egg Outlook, July, 1931.

The Sheep and Wool Outlook, July, 1931.

U. S. Standards for Table Grapes, 1931. (Drafted with especial reference to California grapes.)

U. S. Standards for Juice Grapes, 1931. (Drafted with especial reference to California grapes.)

U. S. Standards for Apples, 1931.

Marketing Colorado Peaches and Pears, summary of 1930 season by Brice Morris, of the Fruit and Vegetable Division.

Summary of Standard Grades for Flue-Cured Tobacco, by Frank B. Wilkinson and Hugh W. Taylor.

Directory of State agricultural and marketing officers. Being a compilation of State officials up to July, 1931.

FARM PRICE INDEX DECLINES.

A decline of 1 point from June 15 to July 15 in the index of farm prices is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The July 15 index at 79 is 32 points below July a year ago. The grains index declined 10 points during the month, as a result of a further sharp decline in wheat and of lesser recessions in oats and barley. Corn and rye just about held to the level of a month ago, showing a slight tendency upward.

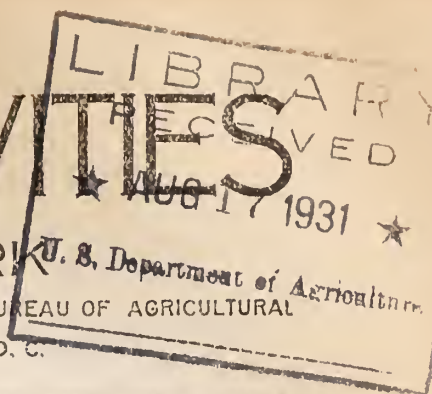
The fruits and vegetable index declined 4 points largely the result of lower apple prices; and dairy and poultry products and the unclassified group declined one point each. Minimizing the effect of these declines on the all-commodity index was a 6 point rise in the price index of cotton and cottonseed, and a rise of one point in the meat animal group which reflects an advance in hog prices.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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August 12, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 32

PROSECUTIONS UNDER U. S. STANDARD CONTAINER ACT.

Two basket manufacturers have recently pleaded guilty to a violation of the U. S. Standard Container Act of 1928. Each company was fined \$10.00 and costs. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were also filed July 28 by the United States, providing for the destruction of the illegal baskets seized in these cases, which numbered approximately twenty dozen and seventy dozen respectively.

The two companies were charged with the manufacture and sale of two quart diamond weave baskets which are illegal under the Standard Container Act of 1928.

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FRUIT COOPERATIVES IN NORTHEASTERN STATES.

The Federal Farm Board has just made public a report on the cooperative associations handling fruit in twelve Northeastern States -- Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia. The facts were revealed in a survey conducted jointly by the Farm Board, the State agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension services and departments of agriculture. Figures show the volume of business handled by fruit cooperatives for the year 1929.

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MACKLIN NEW HEAD OFCALIFORNIA DIVISION OF MARKETS.

Dr. Theodore Macklin has been named Chief of the Division of Markets by Dudley Moulton, Director of the State Department of Agriculture.

In making the appointment, the Director said: "I feel that the State is indeed fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Macklin, nationally and even internationally recognized as an expert in the marketing of soil products.

"Governor Rolph has pledged his administration to a constructive marketing program, and this Department is responsible for carrying it forward. The work will fall on the able shoulders of Dr. Macklin, who is not only pre-eminently qualified for the position, but has actually been at work for the past year stimulating and coordinating various agencies throughout California looking toward a solution of the problem of bettering the marketing conditions of our farm crops.

"I am confident that the Department with Dr. Macklin in command of the Division of Markets, will receive the utmost cooperation of both producers and consumers in this vitally important task of supporting California's primary industry."

DETROIT MUNICIPAL BUREAU OF MARKETS.

In the city of Detroit Department of Public Welfare Annual Report for the calendar year 1930, just issued, is contained the report of the Municipal Bureau of Markets. The report opens with the statement: "In spite of one of the most severe and protracted drouths in local history, the municipally-owned farmers' markets of Detroit enjoyed the greatest activity during 1930 of any year since their establishment in 1891. The sales volume in dollars of the farm produce sold on these markets during the year did not run so high as in some previous years due to the much lower level of prevailing prices, but the total number of truck loads of produce brought to the markets for sale exceeded the 1929 total by 19% and the previous high record of 1927 by 12%."

In addition to increased volume of business transacted, the report shows a considerable amount of new construction and maintenance work performed and refers to various studies made of practical questions having to do with the marketing of produce. It also describes the municipal markets and covers market prices and information service, regulatory work, financial data, etc.

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ANOTHER NEW JERSEY AUCTION MARKET.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station refers to the activities of the Flemington Cooperative Auction Market Association in a statement of Charles H. Cane, Rosemont poultryman and President of the Association. He states that by selling over 25,000 cases of eggs for approximately \$241,000 during the last twelve months, the Association has been very profitable to its members. He believes that the egg auction market has exercised a marked influence in raising the general level of egg prices for non-members as well as members of the Association, thereby extending its benefits throughout the county and into the adjoining county. Prices in this market have been uniformly high. In discussing the auction it is stated that "Poultrymen who sell over the auction block no longer trade in the dark. With the check for each shipment the poultryman receives a statement setting forth the grade of his eggs and the reason why they are so graded. It is shown whether eggs are small, dirty and cracked, poorly graded, or of the extra fancy grade which brings the highest prices. The grading is done impartially by an inspector deputized by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and this arrangement insures fair play both to the producer and the buyer."

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NOON HOUR RADIOBROADCASTING PROGRAM.

The United States Department of Agriculture national radio program is broadcast daily, except Sunday, from 12:55 to 1:10 P. M., eastern standard time. This broadcast reaches the public through more than forty radio stations which cover all sections of the country except the West. During the ensuing week the following members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will appear on the radio program:

Monday, August 17: "The Trend of Dairy Production," by J.B. Shepard.
"The Price Situation," by O. C. Stine.

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DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY NOT APPLICABLE

Kotthoff v. Portland Seed Company.

Supreme Court of Oregon, June, 1931.
(300 Pac. 1029)

This is an action for damages for breach of contract. Judgment for plaintiff and defendant appeals. Affirmed.

Plaintiff was a seed dealer in Jefferson, Oregon. Defendant was a wholesale dealer in seeds in Portland, Oregon. The plaintiff ordered from defendant 275 sacks of Rosen rye. This was sold by plaintiff to J. E. Parrish, a farmer and sheep raiser. Parrish intended to use the three tracts upon which he sowed the rye as sheep pasture until about April and then harvest the seed crop from the seed thus sowed. Rosen rye is a fall variety and when sown early in the season will stool and produce sheep pasturage until about April and then produce a seed crop later. Parrish discovered that the seed was not Rosen rye but was common rye and was worthless for the purpose for which purchased. He proceeded against Kotthoff for damages for the loss of pasturage and seed crop and procured judgment for \$5,000 and costs.

Plaintiff here alleged that he informed defendant when placing order for the Rosen rye that it was to be sold to and planted by Parrish for sheep pasture and seed crop purposes; that the crop was common rye and was of no value; that had the seed been Rosen rye the value of the crop would have been \$5,000. Defendant denied the allegations and alleged the sale was made upon condition that it would not warrant the seed as to description, quality, productiveness, or in any other respect; that it was the general custom of the seed trade throughout the United States at the time of the sale not to warrant any seed as to description, quality or productiveness, which was known to plaintiff when he purchased the seed.

Defendant moved for verdict upon the ground that the evidence showed without dispute that the sale of the seed was made under a disclaimer warranty and that the evidence showed that Parrish had released plaintiff from all liability.

In discussing the case the court stated that this action is not based upon the judgment in favor of Parrish against Kotthoff, but it is alleged that the amount of the damages occasioned by the seed not being Rosen rye was \$5,000. Plaintiff also claims costs in the Parrish action. As to defendant's contention concerning implied warranty, the court said, "There is no issue upon the facts constituting an implied warranty, for it is admitted by both parties that there was a sale of goods by description."

The Oregon code provides that where there is a contract to sell a sale of goods by description, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall correspond with the description, and if the contract or sale be by sample as well as by description, it is not sufficient that the bulk of the goods corresponds with the sample if the goods do not correspond with the description. It is held, therefore, that the sale of the purported

Rosen rye, having been sold and purchased by description, was governed by the statute; that the laws governing such sale are plainly laid down in the opinion Parrish versus Kotthoff: "Where specific goods are sold in compliance with an order describing the goods and the seller furnishes them, he is held to warrant that the goods are of the kind asked for * * * That is one of the terms of the contract without the fulfillment of which the contract cannot be performed; that this rule is not changed by the Uniform Sales Act and is in addition to the implied warranty that the goods shall be fit for the particular purpose to which they are to be applied when that purpose is known to the vendor.

The jury found that the contract made between the parties was not based upon the general custom.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Regulations for Warehousemen Storing Tobacco," being regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, as amended -- Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 129.

"Slash Pine," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1256.

"How to Grow Rice in the Sacramento Valley," - Farmers' Bulletin No. 1240.

North Carolina.

"Planning the Farm Business -- With Especial Reference to the Northern Third of the Coastal Plain Area," by G. W. Forster, Agricultural Economist, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. This is a contribution of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

New Mexico.

"The Digestibility of Cottonseed Meal as a Supplemental Feed for Range Cattle in New Mexico," by W. E. Watkins. Bulletin No. 194 of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station.

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AUG 24 1931

August 19, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 33

DAIRY INDUSTRY OUTLOOK REPORT

"The Outlook for the Dairy Industry and Some Essentials of a National Dairy Program" is the title of Miscellaneous Publication No. 124 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, just off the press. This publication was prepared by the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In the foreword of this publication, Mr. N. A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, refers to the effect of the present economic depression upon the dairy industry and the necessity for adjustments in the industry. He cites as a forward step the national dairy conference at St. Louis on March 11 and 12, 1931, which was called by the dairy industry represented by producers, processors, and distributors, and states that a sound program for the dairy industry must be based on research and furnish the information upon which proper adjustments in the dairy industry can be made, in the light of ever-changing economic problems. In working out this program, the industry at the St. Louis Conference authorized the appointment of standing committees to consult with the United States Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges on the development of their dairy work. This publication, which deals largely with the economic phases of the dairy industry, is an outgrowth of the national dairy conference at St. Louis.

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APPLE COOPERATIVES IN NORTHEASTERN STATES.

The Federal Farm Board has just made public a report upon cooperative associations handling apples in the twelve northeastern States--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia. The facts concerning the apple cooperatives in these States were revealed in a survey conducted jointly by the Board and the various agricultural agencies. The report covers the operations of the cooperative associations in that territory in connection with the marketing of apples. It also indicates that these organizations marketed peaches, currants, grapes, cherries, pears, strawberries, and other farm products as well as supplies for farmers. Apples marketed by the 30 associations represented 47 per cent of their total business, other fruits and vegetables representing 26 per cent, and supplies 27 per cent. The report also offers the suggestion that some of the cooperatives in the States surveyed are handling apples in areas where regional agencies might be successfully developed.

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MR. WILLINGMYRE GOES TO
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

George T. Willingmyre, in charge of wool standardization and marketing investigation in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, has resigned to accept the position of Administrator of Wool, in the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, effective September 1. In his new post he will act as technical advisor to Capt. Eble, Commissioner of Customs, and will supervise the work of that Bureau relating to the classification, appraisal, and grading of imported wool for customs purposes. He will be concerned also with the administration of the provisions of law relating to the importation of wool, have supervision of laboratory tests, and instruct and assist Customs employees at the several ports in matters concerning wool imports.

Mr. Willingmyre has been connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as wool expert since 1917, and has had a large part in the organization and administration of the Wool Marketing Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and with the development of the entire wool work of the bureau. Before his connection with the Federal Government he was associated with the wool industry as buyer, broker, and merchant, after which he was for several years wool specialist for the Canadian Government.

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EGG GRADES FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announces the adoption by the State of official egg grades--four of fresh eggs and four of storage eggs. The grades are divided into the following: 1. Fancy, 2. Extra, 3. Standard, 4. Trade, 5. Storage Fancy, 6. Storage Extra, 7. Storage Standard, 8. Storage Trade. In a statement concerning this action definitions are given for the several egg grades. It is stated that these grades have been promulgated as wholesale grades for the State of Pennsylvania, but that they are voluntary grades only; that they have been established to aid in the standardization of eggs within the State. Attention is called to the fact that anyone using the grades must be sure that eggs marked by any of the grade names actually meet the grade specifications and that in order to be certain of the grading and marking, the shipper may employ a licensed egg grader through the Bureau of Markets.

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MASSACHUSETTS TO ISSUE SPECIAL APPLE MARKET REPORT.

The special apple market reporting service will be resumed, according to the Division of Markets of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. Reports will be issued twice a week during the active fall marketing season and then weekly in the season into April.

In the belief that the apple industry as a whole may be benefited by the interchange of crops and market news between the various producing and distributing centers these reports have been made available to all interested parties in New England and elsewhere. The report covers market news at Boston and other Massachusetts points as well as Providence and New York, also news from country shipping points, cold storage reports, export markets, and news on other fruits.

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WHEAT BAKING TESTS BEING MADE IN NORTH DAKOTA.

In a release from the North Dakota Agricultural College, Mr. C. E. Mangels is authority for the statement that Ceres wheat has shown up about as well as Marquis wheat when subjected to the most rigid tests in the cereal chemistry laboratories at the College. Ceres is a result of a cross between Marquis and Kota wheats. Each new variety of wheat produced at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station undergoes such rigid baking and fermentation tests. In this way the baking and fermentation qualities of the new wheats will be known in advance of the release of any new varieties of wheat on the market. Further baking tests are now being conducted by the miller at the College with a view of developing better methods of evaluating new types of wheat.

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CANNERY TOMATOES BEING
BOUGHT BY GRADE.

Seven times as many acres of tomatoes are under contract to be purchased on a grade basis by the Pennsylvania canneries this season as a year ago, according to George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The total acreage under contract is estimated at 1500. The bureau will place inspectors at 11 plants this season, compared to 4 in 1930.

The purchase of raw farm products for canning in Pennsylvania is rapidly being placed on a quality basis, Mr. Stuart states. This graded system of selling enables growers to secure premium prices for high quality goods. Thus, a real incentive to produce the best is provided.

Last year approximately 44,000,000 pounds of canning crops including apples, grapes, sour cherries, snap beans, and tomatoes, were purchased under State inspection.

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NOON HOUR RADIO
BROADCASTING PROGRAM.

The United States Department of Agriculture national radio program is broadcast daily, except Sunday, from 12:55 to 1:10 P. M., eastern standard time. This broadcast reaches the public through more than forty radio stations which cover all sections of the country except the West. During the ensuing week the following members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will appear on the radio program:

Wednesday, August 26: "August Wheat Situation" by G. A. Collier.
Thursday, August 27: "August Dairy Markets" by L. M. Davis.
"August Poultry Markets" by Roy C. Potts.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

"The Effect of Cottonseed Meal and Other Feeds on the Storage Quality of Eggs" -- Bulletin No. 429.

"The Fertilizing Value of Greensand" -- Bulletin No. 428.

"Late Blight on Tomatoes and Potatoes" -- Circular No. 60.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Tomatoes as a Truck Crop" -- Farmers' Bulletin No. 1338.

"Bracing Farm Buildings" -- Leaflet No. 77.

The following are mimeographed publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

"Smutty Wheat" - Report No. 13. A quarterly summary compiled from monthly reports of grain graded by inspectors licensed under the U. S. Grain Standards Act from the Offices of Federal Grain Supervision.

"The Wheat Carry-Over in the United States." Released August 12, 1931.

"U. S. Standards for Bunched Shallots (1931)"

"Government Structure, Powers and Problems in the New Rural Municipality"--Address by T. B. Manny of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life at the Country Life Conference, Cornell University, August 19.

"--Marketing California grapes, and summary of 1930 season" by W. D. Googe.

"The Competitive Position of the Dairy Industry of New Zealand" by P. F. Brookens of the Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

"Cotton Picking Sacks, Cotton Picking Sheets, and Tarpaulins used on Cotton Farms of the United States - 1929" by John T. Wigington and R. G. Cheatham of the Division of Cotton Marketing.

"List of Cold Storage Warehouses and Meat Packing Establishments Reporting Cold Storage Holdings to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics" by William Broxton of the Cold Storage Report Section.

Several recent radio talks by the members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have been printed and are now available as follows:

"The Sheep and Wool Outlook" by C. A. Burmeister.

"July Grain Markets" by G. A. Collier.

"The July Dairy Market Situation" by L. M. Davis

"The Agricultural Situation August 1" by J. Clyde Marquis.

"Foreign Agricultural News" by Asher Hobson.

"August Hog Markets" by C. A. Burmeister.

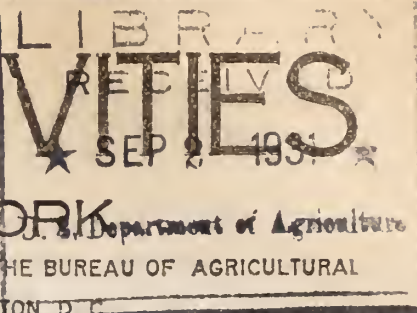
"How We Estimate the Cotton Crop" by N. A. Olsen.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



August 26, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 34

NEW INSPECTION SERVICE

ON CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Rules and regulations governing the grading and certification of canned fruits and vegetables have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective August 1, 1931. Authority for this addition to the farm products inspection service of the Department of Agriculture is contained in the current appropriation act of the Department and makes possible a new line of work by the inspection force. A considerable amount of time has been expended upon research in connection with questions relating to this activity. It is believed that the desire for inspection of canned goods will be stimulated once the service is started and made available at the various points where inspectors of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are available. Applications for inspection have been coming in from time to time since it was authorized. The regulations have not yet been printed, but copies will be available within a short time.

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CONTRACT AND DIRECT SALES OF

LIVESTOCK IN FEDERAL MARKET NEWS.

Contract and direct sales of sheep and lambs in producing areas will be included in the livestock market news service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture beginning September 15.

Quotations of prices, amount of sales and grade information will be included so far as these can be obtained. This is a new feature in the livestock market news service on lambs since transactions of this nature have not heretofore been covered. This service will be extended later to cover cattle. The experiment in reporting direct hog sales in Iowa and Minnesota has demonstrated the feasibility and usefulness of this kind of service for hogs.

The areas to be covered first will include Utah, Wyoming, southern Idaho, southwestern Montana, Nevada, eastern Oregon, and California. The service will be inaugurated by the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its office at Ogden, Utah.

It is the purpose of the department to furnish the most informative and useful information possible to the livestock industry in this region. The reports will include information not only on contract and direct sales, but on prices by grades and movements at central markets. Regular reports will be issued weekly through the press and radio, by mail, and by other methods. Special reports will be furnished as conditions justify.

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Attn., Miss Trolinger,
Washington, D. C.

FIRST SEIZURE OF CANNED GOODS
UNDER McNARY-MAPES AMENDMENT

The first legal action instituted under the McNary-Mapes amendment to the Federal food and drugs act was begun August 19 when a United States Marshall seized 76 cases of canned peas, shipped by a Delaware canner to Lebanon, Pennsylvania. According to W. G. Campbell, Director of Regulatory Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the cans contained an excessive quantity of hard peas and thus were substandard under the pure food law. The peas were not unwholesome, but the shipper violated the law, the Food and Drug Administration holds, because he did not label them with the substandard designation, "Below U. S. Standard. Low Quality but not Illegal," which the regulations require upon the labels of all substandard canned foods, excepting meat and meat products and canned milk.

"The McNary-Mapes amendment," says Mr. Campbell, "calls for the formulation of standards of quality, condition and fill of container for each separate class of canned foods, except canned meat and meat products and milk, and compels a special labeling on each package which falls below the standards. The Secretary of Agriculture has, up to date, promulgated standards for canned peas, peaches, pears, tomatoes, apricots and cherries. Standards for other foods will be worked out as rapidly as the Federal Food and Drug Administration's working funds and facilities permit. The buyer should remember that the words, 'Below U. S. Standard. Low Quality but not Illegal,' in no wise brand a substandard food as unwholesome or as violative of the pure food laws. A violation of the law does occur, however, when a canned food below the standard promulgated does not bear the substandard designation and is shipped interstate. This was the case in the instance cited."-

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NEW JERSEY MILK PRODUCERS,
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS TO MEET.

Seeking to reach an amicable settlement of questions that plunged health authorities and New Jersey Dairymen into controversy last winter, the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station has set October 8 as the date for a meeting when dairymen, health officials, and consumers can discuss milk legislation and other problems related to milk production and distribution.

This was announced by Prof. H. J. Baker, Extension Service Director of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, who expressed the belief that the meeting "would tend to promote cooperation among organizations of milk producers, milk distributors, health officials, and consumers in a constructive program."

"High quality milk" will be the central theme of the meeting and the subject will be considered from viewpoints of producers, distributors, health officials, and consumers. It is planned to have internationally recognized authorities discuss such questions as the comparative values of raw and pasteurized milk, the place of health regulations in producing and distributing milk, New Jersey's dairy industry, milk production, milk legislation, and other related topics.

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COTTON REDUCTION PACE
SET BY NORTH CAROLINA.

A 28 per cent reduction in cotton acreage in North Carolina since 1929 was pointed out in a telegram from Governor O. Max Gardner to Governor Ross Sterling of Texas, in which the North Carolina executive expressed his regrets at not being able to attend the reduction conference recently held in the Lone Star State. Governor Gardner conferred with Commissioner of Agriculture William A. Graham and the two agreed that there was really no necessity for this State to have a personal representative in Texas, as North Carolina, with its live-at-home program featuring diversification, already leads all cotton states in acreage reduction. The Governor had previously asked the agricultural commissioner to represent him at the Texas conference.

With the smallest cotton acreage in sixteen years and the production of food and feedstuff on the increase, North Carolina has pointed the way, according to Governor Gardner and Commissioner Graham. The latter stated that he had already attended several cotton reduction conferences and that, at the last one, held in Memphis a year ago, he presented Governor Gardner's live-at-home program as the best means of reduction, at the same time expressing his continued opposition to reduction through legislation, which he termed coercive and not in accordance with the democratic principles of American government.

With the steady decline in cotton acreage in North Carolina, more attention is being paid to diversified crops, and statistics bear out the wisdom of this, reflecting steady increases in the value of food and feedstuffs. (Agricultural Review, N. C. State Department of Agriculture).

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NEW ENGLAND DAIRY OUTLOOK.

The New England dairy outlook for the period from September 1931 to February 1932 is the subject of a release just made by the dairy outlook committee of the New England Research Council on Marketing and Food Supply. The committee is composed of representatives of the New England agricultural colleges, departments of agriculture, farmers' organizations, the New England Crop Reporting Service, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The report, based upon the best available information as to production and market conditions likely to prevail during the next six months, is designed to give New England dairymen facts upon which they may make their production plans.

In the report is summarized briefly the relation of butter and milk prices and the prospective market situation. It indicates that the demand for dairy products has not been greatly affected by the current business depression and is probably about normal at the present time. There is also included a short discussion of the factors of supply, storage holdings of butter and cheese, feed prices and prices of cows.

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DRY MILK PRODUCTION INCREASED IN 1930.

Dry or powdered milk production in the United States in 1930 showed a remarkable expansion, states the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in releasing preliminary figures early this week. Officials of the bureau attribute this expansion in part to the rapid growth of the dairy industry within recent years, but particularly to a more complete and effective utilization of dairy by-products in the form of dry skim milk, dry buttermilk and casein.

The domestic production of casein, which expanded more rapidly than that of any other dairy product, was 41,819,000 pounds in 1930 compared to 30,537,000 pounds in 1929, an increase of 37 per cent. Dry skim milk production was 259,991,000 pounds in 1930 compared to 207,579,000 pounds in 1929; dry whole milk, 15,440,000 pounds compared to 13,202,000 pounds; dry buttermilk, 66,606,000 pounds compared to 54,215,000 pounds; and dry cream powder, 400,000 pounds compared to 294,000 pounds.

The production of evaporated whole milk bulk goods also expanded, being 161,002,000 pounds in 1930 compared to 151,662,000 pounds in 1929, condensed whole milk bulk goods, 64,241,000 pounds compared to 51,689,000 pounds. Both evaporated and condensed whole milk case goods, however, showed a slight decrease. The manufacture of malted milk also was smaller in 1930 than in 1929, with a production of 22,691,000 pounds compared with 22,850,000 pounds for the preceding year.

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Tuesday, September 1. "Comments on the Agricultural Situation,"
by A. B. Genung.

Thursday, September 3. "Farm News from Foreign Lands," by Asher
Hobson.

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"World Dairy Prospects" is the subject of a summary recently made public by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is a nine-page mimeographed statement dealing with the various factors which have relation to the world dairy situation.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK U. S. Department of Agriculture

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 2, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 35

FEDERAL LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS
EXTENDED TO WESTERN STATES.

A livestock market news office as a part of the Federal service will be opened at Casper, Wyoming, September 14 to collect and distribute information on the direct marketing of Wyoming sheep and lambs. A branch of the Federal leased wire system operated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will carry reports from principal livestock markets into this office to be distributed through Wyoming and surrounding territory.

A further expansion of the service to the Mountain States is being made through the office at Ogden, Utah, with which the leased wire system has been connected. The Federal Bureau in cooperation with the California Department of Agriculture will also collect and distribute information on direct marketing in that State.

The livestock interests of the Central States are now being supplied with Bureau reports from Louisville, Kentucky, which is connected with the leased wire system. This office reports receipts, market conditions, and prices at the Bourbon Stockyards at Louisville.

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ASHER HOBSON JOINS FACULTY
OF UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Asher Hobson, in charge of the Foreign Agricultural Service Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has resigned, effective August 31, to become Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Wisconsin where he will give special attention to international agricultural relations and marketing.

Mr. Hobson has been connected with various activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture since 1914, and for two years, 1919-1920, he was assistant chief of the Office of Farm Management. In October, 1922, he was appointed by the President as permanent American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, where he served until 1929. He was then connected with the University of California as Economist, from which place he was called to Washington by the Federal Farm Board to serve as expert on a committee which assisted in planning for the expansion of the foreign agricultural work of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce. In April, 1930, The University of California granted him a leave of absence to assume charge of the Foreign Agricultural Service Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the last year and a half he has been actively engaged in establishing new outposts of the Foreign Agricultural Service at Belgrade, Yugo-Slavia; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Sydney, Australia; Cairo, Egypt; Kobe, Japan; and Pretoria, South Africa. Mr. Hobson represented the United States at the Fifteenth International Congress of Agriculture, held at Prague, Czechoslovakia, in July.

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POTATO BUYERS NEED FEDERAL LICENSES.

Individuals or firms in potato shipping sections who make arrangements with large handlers to work with them either on joint account or on a brokerage basis, must obtain licenses under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. The Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture has consistently expressed the opinion that the activities in shipping sections of these types of dealers, bring them under the provisions of the law.

In the handling of some fruits and vegetables, particularly potatoes, it is the practice of receivers specializing in the commodity and having large outlets, to enter into arrangements with individuals or firms in shipping sections to represent them in the buying, loading and shipping of the commodity. In the handling of potatoes, it is a frequent practice for these large firms to employ such individuals or firms either on a brokerage basis or on a joint account basis.

The impression has become prevalent among those so employed that their activities are covered by the license taken out by the receiving firm under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. In many instances where the Department of Agriculture has asked such individuals to explain why they were operating without licenses, the explanation has been offered that their principals had informed them that no license was necessary. During the last potato season, the Department notified all receivers who were known to have such arrangements with individuals in shipping sections, that their agents must have licenses, and requested them to inform such agents. Apparently this was not done.

Salaried employees do not come under the provisions of the Act. If a man works for a firm on a salary and brokerage combined, and the arrangement is such that he is a bona fide employee, he is not subject to a license. However, the arrangement understood to have been entered into by some firms whereby they pay buyers \$1.00 a month plus \$15.00 a car brokerage, is not considered by the Department as constituting the buyer a bona fide employee. The facts regarding each such arrangement must be submitted to the Department to determine whether or not the buyer will require a license.

During the coming season, the Department of Agriculture will make every effort to check up on those buying potatoes and will institute proceedings against those violating the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act by operating without a license. The penalty provided by the Act for engaging in business without a license is a maximum of \$500.00 for each offense plus a maximum of \$25.00 for each day the offense continues.

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NOON RADIO HOURBROADCASTING PROGRAM.

The United States Department of Agriculture national radio program is broadcast daily, except Sunday, from 12:55 to 1:10 P.M., Eastern Standard Time. This broadcast reaches the public through more than forty radio stations which cover all sections of the country except the West. During the ensuing week the following members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will appear on the radio program:

Tuesday, September 8. "Summary Cotton Crop Report," by D. A. McCandliss.

"The Fall Grains Outlook," by O. C. Stine.

Thursday, September 10. "Fruit and Vegetable Markets," by W. A. Sherman.

Friday, September 11. "Summary September Crop Report," by W. F. Callander, J. A. Becker, and Paul Koenig.

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REGIONAL CHANGES IN CROP ACREAGE
AS RECORDED BY THE CENSUS

In a brief analysis of the Census returns just issued, O. E. Baker, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, points out the regional changes in crop acreage which have occurred in the United States between 1924 and 1929. This analysis deals with the increases or decreases in various sections of the country. There has been a very large increase in acreage in that period of time - something like 15,000,000 acres. The factors which seem to account for most of the changes in crop acreage are outlined as follows:

Decreases:

(1) Where the soil was rather poor to begin with, or where sale of crops and animal products for many years without use of fertilizers has resulted in depletion of soil fertility, or where cultivation of sloping land has caused loss of fertility by erosion;

(2) Where the surface of the land is too hilly or stony to permit the efficient use of machinery;

(3) Where industrial or commercial opportunities in nearby cities have attracted the young people from the farms, or where suburban development has transformed farms into residential sites, golf courses or idle land.

The large increases in crop acreage in the Great Plains region is owing mostly to -

(1) Fertile soils, unleached by heavy rainfall, and productive in seasons of normal and super-normal rainfall, not depleted by years of cropping and practically uninjured by erosion, owing largely to previous grassland cover;

(2) Almost level land adapted to use of large-scale machinery;

(3) Remoteness from cities, with farms large enough to afford opportunities normally commensurate with those in the cities.

Several of these factors also help to explain the increases in crop acreage in the Mississippi River bottoms and in many of the valleys of the eleven Western States.

SWEET POTATO
STORAGE IN LOUISIANA.

Several million dollars' worth of sweet potatoes are destined to rot in Louisiana the coming winter unless storage facilities are provided to take care of them, advises M. Hull, horticulturist, Louisiana State University, Extension Division. Louisiana is producing one of the largest sweet potato crops on record, a crop of such magnitude that the early markets cannot possibly absorb it. This means that the growers are going to suffer heavy losses unless they plan to store their crop and carry it over the glutted period.

With this in mind, the Extension Division, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, has inaugurated a campaign for the erection of a storage house on every farm in Louisiana, he says. Plans and specifications are offered free to every farmer in the State who makes request for same. Personal assistance will be given during the erection of the house and throughout the curing period of the potatoes.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

New York State Agricultural Experiment Station:

- "Studies on the Chemistry of Grape Juice," by E. L. Green and Z. I. Kertesz, Technical Bulletin No. 181.
- "Sauerkraut," by Carl S. Pederson, Bulletin No. 595.
- "The Creaming of Milk Pasteurized at High Temperatures," by J. C. Marquardt and A. C. Dahlberg, Technical Bulletin No. 180.

Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station:

- "The Trend of Corn Prices," by G. S. Shepherd, Bulletin No. 284.

North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station:

- "Williston Substation Report," by E. G. Schollander, Supt., Bulletin 248.
- "Sewing Handbook for Clothing Club Girls," by Edna Sommerfeld, Extension Specialist in Clothing, Circular 104.

U. S. Department of Agriculture:

- "Rural Community Fire Departments," by Wayne C. Nason, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Farmers Bulletin No. 1667.
- "Canning Fruits and Vegetables at Home," by Louise Stanley, Chief, Bureau of Home Economics, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1471. Rev.

The following publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics prepared in mimeographed form are now available:

- "Present Trend of Milk Production," a radio talk by J. B. Shepard.
- "Grade and Staple of Louisiana Cotton Crops of 1928 and 1929." A Preliminary Report. By W. B. Lanham and J. L. McCollum, Division of Cotton Marketing.
- "Truck Receipts of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in 19 Cities During 1930."
- "World Flaxseed Prospects."

5m MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 9, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 36

NEW PROCEDURE IN HANDLINGPERISHABLE COMMODITIES ACT CASES.

A shortened procedure in the handling of complaints under the Persihable Agricultural Commodities Act has been anounced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to be used in cases where the damages claimed do not exceed the sum of \$1,000, and then only by the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

Under the new arrangement, the parties consent to the submission of the case to the Secretary of Agriculture upon statement of the facts and supporting exhibits, instead of going to the trouble and expense of a public hearing. Where the parties file a waiver of this sort, the complainant has fifteen days in which to file with the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics his statement in support of the allegations in the complaint. A copy of this statement is then served upon the respondent, who has fifteen days in which to file an answer. This answer is then served upon the complainant who has five days in which to make a reply. All statements must be made under oath, and upon these sworn statements, together with accompanying exhibits, the Secretary enters findings of fact in an appropriate order in the same manner as if a public hearing had been held.

The bureau believes that the new procedure should shorten materially the time required to reach final decisions, and hopes that the fruit and vegetable trade will make use of it in order to facilitate work under the Act.

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FIRST SEIZURE MADE UNDERMcNARY-MAPES AMENDMENT.

Seizure of 76 cases of canned peas, shipped by a Delaware canner to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, is the first action of that kind to be taken by the United States Department of Agriculture under authority of the McNary-Mapes amendment to the Food and Drugs Act. The seizure action was instituted on August 19. The cans contained an excessive quantity of hard peas and thus were substandard under the pure food law. The peas were not unwholesome, but the shipper violated the law because he did not label them with the substandard designation "Below U. S. Standard. Low Quality but not Illegal," which is required by the regulation to be printed on the label of all substandard canned foods excepting meat and meat products and canned milk.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS APPLE GRADING
LAW HAS MANY NEW FEATURES.

Eight important changes in the apple grading law which became effective in the State of Massachusetts, July 14, 1931, as contrasted with the former law, are enumerated by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. They are:

1. The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to establish and prescribe rules and regulations.
2. United States Grades are made legal for Massachusetts apples.
3. The use of the grade term is made optional on packages to be sold within the United States.
4. A combination grade is provided.
5. Grade names now correspond to Northwestern grades.
6. Grade tolerance is increased.
7. Tolerance on size is allowed.
8. Grade name may be abbreviated.

Detailed information regarding these changes may be obtained by writing Dr. Gilbert, 136 State House, Boston, Mass. Dr. Gilbert says that the new law is on the books because fruit growers want it there. Under the law, growers may use (1) any Massachusetts grade or (2) any United States grade, or (3) may omit the grade entirely if the apples are to be sold in the United States. They may use both a Massachusetts grade and a United States grade on the same package. All the provisions formerly in effect, which make illegal the over-facing or "deaconing" of packages, are retained in the new law.

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IOWA TO PLAN PROJECTS
FOR NEXT YEAR.

Iowa extension service agents will assist Iowa County Farm Bureaus in formulating production and marketing projects for the year 1932, at annual meetings to be held the latter part of September and the first half of October, Iowa State College has announced. District agents from the Iowa Extension Service will meet with Farm Bureau officers and members. The program will include production projects and work on the development of marketing and farm management.

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HAWAII IS IMPROVING
EXTENSION ACTIVITIES.

Extension work is making excellent progress in the Territory of Hawaii, according to C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, and H. M. Dixon, in charge of economic extension activities in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who recently returned to the United States from a visit to the islands.

Mr. Dixon believes there is opportunity for extension activities along economic lines in Hawaii, particularly situation reports, farm management studies, market news service, and grading and standardization of farm products. Much interest was shown in market news on all crops and livestock and intentions to plant reports on truck crops.

NORTHEASTERN POULTRY AND EGGCOOPERATIVES DO LARGE BUSINESS.

Poultry producers in twelve northeastern states marketed \$4,273,503 worth of poultry and poultry products through twenty cooperative marketing associations in 1929, the Federal Farm Board reported on September 10. The products were delivered to the associations by 2,935 producer members. The survey was made jointly by the Federal Board, state agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension forces, and departments of agriculture in the northeastern states. Sixteen associations marketed eggs, three marketed chickens, and two marketed ducks.

Pennsylvania and New York led in the commercial production of eggs and chickens, Pennsylvania having derived 31.5 per cent, and New York 26.5 per cent of the total cash farm income from eggs in the northeastern states, and 30.2 and 19.7 per cent, respectively, of the income from chickens sold cooperatively and otherwise. New Jersey ranked third with 9.5 per cent of the cash income from eggs, and 11.9 per cent from chickens.

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FAIR CROPS AND LOWER PRICESFEATURE FARM SITUATION.

The production of principal crops is now becoming fairly well known and yields are just above average, but the general market and prices of farm products is anything but reassuring, according to the September 1 review of the agricultural situation by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The review says:

"The effects of the July heat wave, together with lack of moisture, are now evident in the reduced outturn of oats, barley, hay, and in some apparent damage to corn, potatoes, and fruits. Hay is a short crop in the West. The total production of feed grains, corn, oats, barley, and sorghums, promises to amount to about 105,000,000 tons or very nearly up to average. Last year the figure was only about 92,000,000 tons. There is ample feed in the country as a whole, although with scarcity in parts of the West and Northwest. So far, the prices of cattle and hogs, although low, are still high enough to allow a feeding margin. With feed grain prices down at present levels, the animal industries are at some advantage. There are more unfinished cattle but fewer grain-fed cattle compared with the same period a year ago. The estimated number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt, August 1, was 13 per cent smaller than a year ago.

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PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVESWORTH MORE THAN MILLION DOLLARS.

Local cooperative marketing associations in Pennsylvania had combined assets valued at \$1,109,945.94 at the end of the last fiscal year, according to Frank E. Manning, extension agricultural economist, Pennsylvania State College. Borrowed capital amounted to \$511,740.79. Reserves provided for bad debts and depreciation totaled \$106,612.99, and the average equity of each member in the assets of the organizations amounted to \$58.52. Approximately 17,000 Pennsylvania farmers were patrons of the local cooperatives last year, and about 8,500 of these were members of the groups.

NEW JERSEY REPORTS SUCCESS
OF PRODUCE AUCTIONS.

Sales at auction of more than \$1,250,000 worth of fruits and vegetables without the loss of a penny in bad debts is reported by Howard Sheppard, president of the Cedarville Cooperative Marketing Association, covering a period of four years of operation of the auction. Sales this year are expected to exceed those of 1930 by at least \$135,000. The Association demands proof of financial responsibility before allowing any buyer to make purchases, and buyers who cannot furnish such proof must have brokers act for them. Dwight M. Babbitt, who as Cumberland County Agricultural Agent was active in organizing the Cedarville Auction Market, says that "this cooperative, the first of its kind to be organized in New Jersey, has steadily increased its business because farmers have found the auction method of selling brings them higher prices." Belief that they were not getting market value for their produce under the old system of shipping on consignment led the farmers to set up their own auction block.

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NEW YORK CITES GOTHAM'S
PREFERENCES IN APPLES.

New York City usually takes about 29 per cent of the Rhode Island Greenings grown in western New York and 58 per cent of the McIntosh; but only 1 per cent of the Maiden Blush, and 5 per cent of the Tompkins Kings, according to Prof. Leland Spencer, New York State College of Agriculture.

According to the records, Pittsburgh takes less than 1 per cent of the Greenings, but more than 20 per cent of the Dutchess, Tompkins Kings, and Maiden Blush varieties. Forty-six per cent of the Ben Davis, and about 14 per cent of the Baldwin, Russet, and Stark varieties are exported. Seven years records of shipments and sales from western New York orchards show that every state east of the Rocky Mountains receives western New York apples. New York uses about 20 per cent of the crop; Pennsylvania about 19 per cent; Ohio about 19 per cent. On the average, about 12 per cent is exported but in 1926 twenty-seven per cent, and in 1928, twenty-one per cent, were exported.

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FARM PRICES REGISTER
DECLINES IN AUGUST.

Lower cotton prices and continued declines in prices paid to producers for grains, fruits and vegetables, reduced the index of the general level of farm prices to 75 per cent of the pre-war average on August 15, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On August 15 the index was 4 points lower than on July 15, and 33 points below that on August 15 a year ago. Slight advances for the past month in the average farm prices of wool and butterfat were recorded, but the mid-August prices were far below those paid producers a year ago.

PRODUCE FIRMS FOUND GUILTY
VIOLATING PERISHABLES ACT.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued orders in connection with three cases on which hearings were held under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced on September 3.

The Secretary found that in the complaint of Elmer G. Porter, Caywood, N.Y., vs. J. Thomas Burnett, Richmond, Va., and a counter complaint filed by Burnett against Porter, that a car of grapes sold by Porter to Burnett in September 1930 complied with the terms of the contract; that the respondent refused to accept the grapes without reasonable cause; that the claimant should be awarded damages against the respondent in the total sum of \$127.55, and that the facts constituting such rejection without reasonable cause should be published by law.

Upon arrival of the car in Richmond, the respondent had rejected it on the ground that the grapes did not comply with the terms of the contract. The claimant then sold the grapes for the account of the respondent and filed a complaint under the perishable agricultural commodities act, alleging unjustified rejection and claiming damages in the sum of \$127.55. Burnett in turn filed a complaint against Porter, alleging failure to deliver in accordance with the terms of the contract. The two complaints were consolidated and the hearing on both of them was held at Richmond, Va.

The second order involved the Richmond Fruit and Produce Co, in which the Secretary found that that company had "failed and neglected to keep such accounts and records with respect to the purchases above-described (three carloads of onions) as fully and correctly to disclose the actual transactions, in that payments made by respondent to Burton & Briel, Inc., were made in lump sums upon an open and running account, and an examination of its records would not disclose to what specific purchase any particular partial payment so made was applied."

The third order was issued in the case brought under the perishable agricultural commodities act by Baker Brothers v. West Virginia Brokerage Company. In this case the complainant sold six cars of apples, which the respondent admitted purchasing. Signed confirmations were made by the broker. In the first of these confirmations there appeared, immediately after the price, the words "including brokerage". None of the later confirmations bore any notation regarding brokerage. The respondent accepted delivery and paid the agreed purchase price for each car without making any deductions for brokerage. In the final accounting the respondent deducted \$120 brokerage on all six cars at the rate of \$20 per car. The complainant alleged that nothing was said about brokerage until the respondent made the deduction. The Secretary found that the respondent had violated the perishable agricultural commodities act in that it failed truly and correctly to account to Baker Brothers and that the respondent is indebted to Baker Brothers in the amount of \$508.25. He awarded damages to and issued a reparation order in favor of Baker Brothers in this amount.

"CULL POTATO" REGULATIONS
IN NEW YORK EVOKE INTEREST.

Widespread interest in the new potato regulations in New York State is reported by H. Deane Phillips, Director, New York State Bureau of Markets, especially with regard to the sale of "cull" potatoes. The provisions of Article 12-A, Agriculture and Markets Law (Chapter 94, Laws of 1931) and the regulations issued thereunder, as they affect the sale of "cull" potatoes, are summarized as follows:

1. Cull potatoes must be marked. - Every lot of "cull" potatoes, regardless of place of origin, when exposed for sale, transported for sale, or sold, in New York State must be so described on any invoice rendered in connection with their sale and must be marked (whether in open or closed packages or in bulk) with the word "CULLS".

2. Definition of CULL potatoes. - Any lot of potatoes which contains: (a) more than 2% soft rot or (b) more than 15% in the aggregate of defects as follows; soft rot, freezing injury, serious damage (see NOTE below) caused by - sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, hollow heart, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, disease, insects, mechanical or other means.

(NOTE: "Serious damage" - appearance seriously injured to an extent readily apparent on casual examination of the lot and not removable without a waste of 10% or more of the total weight in the ordinary process of preparation.)

3. Misleading Marks. - The law forbids any person to "sell, expose for sale, or transport for sale" any farm product (including potatoes) marked or labeled in any manner that is false or misleading.

4. "Over-facing". - The law also forbids exposing for sale or transporting for sale any farm product packed in such a manner that the face or shown surface is not an average of the contents.

5. Potatoes other than CULLS. - Official state grades (same as "U.S. Grades") have been established, on the basis of which potatoes of better quality than CULLS may be sold. The use of those grades is not compulsory, but if potatoes are marked or represented as "Fancy", "Number 1" or "Number 2" they must meet the official requirements of the grade so specified. Copies of these official grades can be obtained on request from the State Bureau of Markets, Albany, New York.

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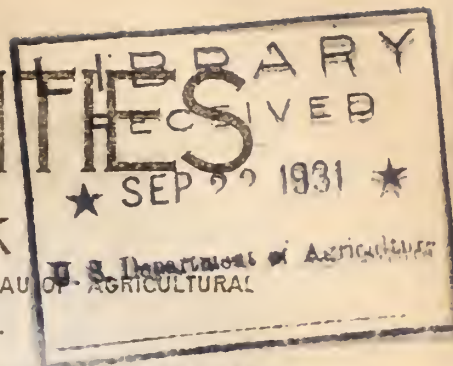
SECRETARY HYDE DISBANDS
ADVISORY LOAN COMMITTEE.

The national advisory loan committee, appointed by Secretary Hyde early last spring to supervise the loaning of Federal funds to members of agricultural credit corporations and livestock loan companies adjourned sine die on August 20. The committee announced all applications received had been acted upon.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



September 16, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 37

MINNESOTA ENACTS POTATO
TAGGING AND BRANDING ACT.

The potato tagging, labeling or branding act passed by the Minnesota legislature, effective September 1, requires that "Potatoes grown in Minnesota when packed for carload shipments or offered for sale by persons other than the growers or producers thereof in carload lots and potatoes, when packed for truck-load shipments or offered for sale in Minnesota in truck-load lots, other than by the producer, shall be tagged, labeled, or branded U. S. No. 1, Minnesota Commercial Grade U. S. No. 2, Unclassified, or Minnesota Certified Seed."

The act provides that "every closed package containing potatoes offered or exposed for sale at wholesale or at retail in cities of the first and second class by persons other than the growers thereof, shall bear upon the outside of each package either by brand, tag, or label in plain letters and figures the grade of the potatoes therein contained and the minimum weight when packed."

Printed specifications of grades, provisions of the act, and regulations thereunder may be obtained from R. A. Trovatten, Commissioner of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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CALIFORNIA SEEKS NEW
MARKETS FOR CLING PEACHES.

A new export marketing outlet for cling peaches is expected to result from experiments now being made by the University of California in cooperation with the California Bureau of Commerce. The experiments involve the packing of California clings in a solution of sulphurous acid for shipment to Germany where the peaches are to be used in the manufacture of jams and jellies. A shipment of twenty barrels of California clings has just gone forward from Oakland to Germany. The new method of shipping cling peaches avoids the high duty placed on American canned goods. The method of processing the peaches originated in Germany, and has been used in Italy in connection with exports of cherries to the United States.

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PENNSYLVANIA CANNERS
WANT GRADED TOMATOES.

Seven times as many acres of tomatoes are under contract to be purchased on a grade basis by Pennsylvania canneries this season than a year ago, according to George A. Stuart, Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. The total area under contract is estimated at 1,500 acres. The bureau will place inspectors at 11 plants this season, compared with 4 in 1930.

NEW JERSEY 4-H CLUBS
SELL EGGS AT RETAIL.

A plan of New Jersey's 4-H club boys and girls for the retail selling of eggs in cartons was inaugurated in New Jersey this week. The project, the first of its kind in the United States, according to the New Jersey College of Agriculture, is expected to teach the youthful poultry keepers how best to use government grades in packing and selling eggs at retail, and how to maintain the interior quality of market eggs. This move also is expected to aid in developing consumer-confidence in eggs packed in accordance with definite grades. Sales will be made on retail routes and from roadside stands. Each carton of eggs is sealed with a label, upon which there is printed a guarantee of freshness, a statement of egg size, a key letter to identify the seller of the eggs, and a statement of county and club names.

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TENNESSEE REPORTS ON
HOG FEEDING COSTS.

The production of pigs at \$4.45 per 100 pounds of gain on a wheat ration as compared with \$4.56 for corn fed pigs has been reported as a result of an experiment by the Tennessee Extension Service. There were 53 hogs in the experiment. The first lot was fed corn, tankage and mineral mixture and the second lot wheat, tankage and mineral mixture. The results show that it took 6.7 bushels of corn, 36 pounds of tankage and 24/100 pounds of mineral for each 100 pounds gain on the first lot and 6.6 bushels of wheat, 22 pounds tankage, and 6/10 pounds mineral for each 100 pounds gain on the second lot. Figuring corn at 56 cents a bushel, wheat at 60 cents a bushel, tankage at \$2.25 per hundred pounds and mineral at \$1 per hundred pounds, the cost per 100 pound gain on the corn fed pigs was \$4.56 and the cost on the wheat fed group was \$4.45. The hogs were self-fed in a dry lot. The Tennessee Extension Service says that if the pigs had had access to a good pasture there would probably have been an additional saving of 15 per cent on the grain fed.

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REGIONAL OUTLOOK MEETING
AT ILLINOIS THIS WEEK.

Thirteen central states are represented at a regional agricultural outlook conference being held at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, as we go to press (September 16, 17 and 18), under auspices of the college and the United States Department of Agriculture. Seventy-five research and extension workers are participating in the conference. There will be sessions on the general outlook, followed by sessions on the outlook for specific commodities including feed supplies, poultry, cattle, sheep, dairy, hogs, and cash crops such as wheat, flax, and potatoes. Representatives from the U. S. Department of Agriculture include C. B. Smith, chief of the office of cooperative extension work; Eric Englund, assistant chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; O. C. Stine and C. L. Holmes of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NEW MEXICO FINDS PROFIT
IN STOCK GRADING DEMONSTRATIONS.

The regular series of annual livestock grading demonstrations in New Mexico was held this year from August 17 to September 4. J. K. Wallace, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, conducted the demonstrations. These meetings have been an annual event over a period of seven years. Says New Mexico Extension Service:

"The improvement of the cattle of the state has been very noticeable during this period and it is believed that these demonstrations have exerted considerable influence in bringing about the increase in quality and size of the cattle."

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CONNECTICUT APPLE GRADES
UNDERGO MARKED CHANGE.

Connecticut apple grading standards prescribed by the Connecticut Department of Agriculture for the 1931 apple season represents the most radical changes in recent years, that department has announced.

The department is informing growers that the former compulsory state grades for closed packages have been abolished and in their place a new set of voluntary state grades, including the recently revised United States grades, established. Under the existing set-up the grower is offered three alternatives: He may grade and label closed packages according to the 1931 United States grades; he may grade and label according to 1931 Connecticut grades, or, in case he does not wish to designate any particular grade upon a closed package he will not be required to do so provided his name and address, minimum size and variety of fruit are stamped or labeled on the outside of the package. The new Connecticut grades, with the exception of Extra Fancy, are identical with the corresponding United States grades except that the grade designation is prefixed by the word "Connecticut" instead of the words "United States". The Connecticut Extra Fancy grade calls for higher standards than any of the United States grades and was adopted in order to allow local growers to pack high quality, highly colored apples if they so desire.

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NORTH CAROLINA GETS
TOBACCO NEWS SERVICE.

Tobacco grading services were established at Smithfield, Wendell, Washington, Williamston, and Farmville, North Carolina, on September 1, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, so as to enable farmers in the eastern part of the state to have their tobacco officially graded prior to sale at auction. A local market news service office was opened at Farmville for the issuance of daily and weekly average prices by standard grades, and other market information. Grading and market news services were discontinued for the season on the Douglas, Georgia market on August 28.

TEXAS REPORTS ON
VARIED ECONOMIC PROJECTS.

Brief summaries of the status of numerous economic research projects by the Texas Experiment Station are reported in the Forty-Third Annual Report (1930) just issued by the Station. It is stated in connection with a type-of-farming-area study begun in 1928 and which is nearing completion, that Texas may be divided into twenty major type-of-farming areas, within each of which there is a high degree of similarity in crops, in livestock systems, and in such physical characteristics as soil, topography, and climatic conditions.

Other projects include a study of the organization and operation of farms in east Texas; a study of ranch organization, methods and practices, and costs of range livestock production in the Edwards Plateau Region of Texas, economic significance of the different methods of harvesting cotton; local cotton-marketing study; mixed carlot movement as a factor in economic distribution of lower Rio Grande Valley fruits and vegetables, and farm taxation in Texas.

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ILLINOIS STUDY SHOWS RANGE
IN SILO FILLING COSTS.

Some Illinois farmers fill their silos as cheaply as 68 cents a ton, while on other farms the bill runs up to \$2.68 a ton, according to cost records compiled by Illinois College of Agriculture. Costs of filling silos were found to vary widely from farm to farm regardless of whether field harvesters or stationary cutters are used. On farms using the field harvesting machines the cost varied from 68 cents to \$2.68 a ton. Where stationary cutters were used the costs varied from 79 cents to \$2.32 a ton. The average cost of filling silos with field silage cutters was the same as the average cost of filling with stationary cutters, about \$1.25 a ton. The cost of a ton of silage was found to be less on farms where the yield an acre was high.

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MINNESOTA DAIRY MEETINGS
STRESS LOCAL PROBLEMS.

Substitution of special dairy problem meetings and dairy institutes for the regular dairy feeding schools is one of the major changes in extension work announced in the new project catalog issued by the Minnesota Extension Division. The substitution is an emergency measure to help out in the feed shortage Minnesota dairymen will be confronted with this fall and winter. Subject matter at the dairy institutes to be held from December to April will feature dairy economics and outlook, feeding and management. The dairy problem meetings will be conducted through September, October, and November.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS for Spinach have been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The grades are U. S. No. 1, U. S. Commercial, and Unclassified.

EARLY SHIPMENT TEXASCITRUS FRUITS AUTHORIZED.

Shipment of grapefruit, oranges, and kumquats from the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas may start immediately, so far as Federal quarantine regulations are concerned, the United States Department of Agriculture announced on September 9.

Under the Mexican fruit worm quarantine, shipment has not been allowed until October 1 in the past four seasons. This requirement is part of the program to eradicate the Mexican fruit worm from the lower Rio Grande Valley and to prevent the pest from becoming reestablished through spread from the infested sections of Mexico.

The department has terminated for this season the required host-free period during which harvesting and shipment are forbidden and it will issue Federal permits for the shipment of grapefruit, orange, and kumquats from the three affected Texas counties, namely, Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy.

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CALIFORNIA SAYS TURKEYCROP LARGER THIS YEAR.

The California turkey crop will be from 15 to 20 per cent larger this year than in 1930, according to W. E. Lloyd, University of California. Offsetting the increased crop, however, is the fact that the number of turkeys in storage is considerably less than a year ago. Mr. Lloyd says that of the California crop, between 15 and 20 per cent are ready for market at Thanksgiving; the remainder is held for the Christmas trade.

Sidney A. Edwards, Connecticut Bureau of Markets, reports that many of the non-registered turkey producers in Connecticut are planning to market their birds in accordance with the Connecticut Turkey Marketing Program this year, and it is expected that the number of turkeys actually bearing the official yellow tag will show an increase of 50 per cent. This tag certifies "Connecticut Native Fancy Grade Turkey".

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WASHINGTON STATE MAKESCHANGE IN APPLE GRADES.

Through error, the Orchard Run Grade as printed in the apple grade pamphlet issued by Washington State Supervisor of Horticulture requires at least 25 per cent Extra Fancy apples. The Combination Grade has been changed so that, when marked "Orchard Run," no percentage of Extra Fancy apples is specified except that it is not permissible to remove any Extra Fancy apples from the lot and pack the remainder as "Orchard Run".

Copies of grade specifications may be obtained from George E. Hartner, Supervisor of Horticulture, Olympia, Washington.

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REGULATIONS governing the making of loans for feed for livestock in eight Northwestern States have been issued by Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture. Copies of the regulations may be obtained from the department at Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL MARKET NEWS COVERS
DIRECT SALES OF LIVESTOCK.

Contract and direct sales of sheep and lambs in producing areas are being included in the livestock market news services of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the service will be extended later to cover cattle. The experiment in reporting direct hog sales in Iowa and Minnesota has demonstrated the feasibility and usefulness of this kind of service on hogs.

The quotations of prices, amount of sales, and grade information on sheep and lambs cover Utah, Wyoming, southern Idaho, southwestern Montana, Nevada, eastern Oregon, and California, and the service is being given by the Ogden, Utah, office of the bureau. No information released by the bureau discloses the names of buyers or sellers, the identity of the livestock, nor the immediate locality in which transactions are made.

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PUBLICATIONS

Bureau of Agricultural Economics Mimeographs)

"The 1931-32 Hog Outlook."

"Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Governing the Grading and Certification of Canned Fruits and Vegetables."

"Grade and Staple of Mississippi Cotton Crops of 1928 and 1929."

"Official Standards for Beans, Revised September 1, 1931."

"Marketing Michigan Peaches and Pears, Summary 1930 Season."

"Marketing Western New York and Pennsylvania Grapes, Summary 1930 Season."

Marketing Michigan Grapes, Summary 1930 Season."

"Comments on the General Agricultural Situation," radio talk by A. B. Genung, September 1.

"The Fall Sheep and Lamb Market," radio talk by G. B. Thorne, September 1.

"Farm News from Foreign Lands," radio talk by L. A. Wheeler, September 3.

"Farmers Intentions to Plant Winter Wheat and Rye," radio talk by John B. Shepard, August 31.

"August Dairy Markets," radio talk by L. M. Davis, August 27.

"August Poultry and Egg Markets," radio talk by Roy C. Potts, August 27.

"August Grain Markets," radio interview with G. A. Collier, August 26.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS for farmers stock runner peanuts have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The grades are U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, U. S. No. 3, and U. S. Sample Grade.

REGULATIONS for warehousemen storing dry beans, approved June 2, 1931, have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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September 23, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 38

NEW ENGLAND VOTES FOR
FOUR-DOLLAR INSPECTION FEE.

A fee of \$4 per car or \$2.50 for less than one-half car except that the fee be \$5 per car when the inspection covers four or more lots as to shipper, variety, grade or size, and in the last instance \$3 for less than one-half car, was recommended in a vote taken by the New England Association of Marketing Officials meeting at Framingham, Massachusetts, September 2, following a discussion of shipping point inspection fees. The States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine were represented at the meeting.

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"REJECTIONS" COMPRISE HALF OF
PERISHABLES ACT CASES.

Approximately fifty per cent of the complaints filed under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act with the United States Department of Agriculture allege rejection without reasonable cause. Of the remainder, one-third allege failure to deliver in accordance with the terms of sale, and two-thirds allege incorrect accounting. This compilation has been made by W. L. Evans, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, summarizing the work for the first year.

Mr. Evans reports that during the past twelve months, 16,014 licenses have been issued under the act, and 431 have been extended for the second year; \$171,690 has been collected in license fees; 2,011 complaints of alleged violations have been received, of which 1,164 cases have been disposed of and closed. Public hearings have been held in 29 cases of the 179 which have been referred to the Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture.

Of the cases closed, amicable settlements were made in 350 cases, 400 were either withdrawn by the complainant or the complainant failed to reply to requests for further information, 84 did not fall under the Act, and the remaining 330 complaints were closed for various reasons such as no enforceable contract, insufficient evidence, no violation, not good delivery on the part of the complainant. Personal investigations have been made in 65 cases.

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OFFICIAL STANDARDS FOR APPLES, (amended rules and regulations) have been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, in Service and Regulatory Announcement 93, Revised.

NEW JERSEY ANNOUNCES PROGRAM FOR MARKETING INSTITUTE.

How agriculture can make adjustments to meet changing economic conditions will be one of the subjects discussed during the annual marketing institute of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, at New Brunswick October 2.

The program will include a discussion of New York's state-wide program for the economic adjustment of its agriculture, led by E. R. Eastman, editor, American Agriculturist. Prof. A. G. Waller, New Jersey Experiment Station, will present a New Jersey program of economic research for agriculture.

W. W. Oley, chief, New Jersey Bureau of Markets, will outline the program of the State Department of Agriculture for improving the quality of New Jersey's eggs. Egg auction markets will be discussed by A. E. Jones, poultry specialist, New Jersey Bureau of Markets, and by representatives from the Flemington Auction Market Cooperative Association. Prof. H. E. Botsford, Cornell University, will tell what New York consumers say about "nearby" eggs. The program of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council will be explained by Prof. W. C. Thompson, New Jersey Experiment Station.

A group meeting of vegetable and fruit growers will emphasize the measures growers must take to meet competition from distant producing areas, the discussion to be led by W. W. Oley, F. J. Boyce of the Atlantic and Pacific Commission Company, and Ralph Starkey, vegetable grower of Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Dr. Frank App, Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, will discuss the place of the city market in distributing fruits and vegetables.

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RECORD TRUCK SHIPMENT COAST TO COAST.

The efficiency of electrical refrigeration for motor trucks hauling farm produce long distances was tested recently in an experimental shipment of 40,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables from Los Angeles to New York, according to a report from the Los Angeles office of the Fruits and Vegetables Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Results of the test are not yet available, but information concerning it may be obtained from the Southern California Freight Lines, Ltd. Both car and trailer were cooled electrically, a so-called "dry zone" thistle fluff from Africa being used as insulation material.

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PENNSYLVANIA ADOPTS OFFICIAL EGG GRADES.

The adoption of official egg grades - four grades for fresh eggs, and four grades for storage eggs - was announced recently by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The grades are: Fancy, Extra, Standard, Trade, Storage Fancy, Storage Extra, Storage Standard, Storage Trade. It is stated that any one using the grades must be sure that eggs marked by any of the grade names actually meet the grade specifications, and in order to be certain of the grading and marking, the shipper may employ a licensed egg grader through the Bureau of Markets of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK FINDS MARKETS
INADEQUATE FOR NEEDS.

Larger and more convenient public wholesale markets can reduce the cost of marketing fruits and vegetables, in the opinion of W. C. Hopper, New York College of Agriculture, following an intensive study of the Albany public market situation.

Mr. Hopper learned that "farmers do not make maximum use of public markets because present facilities are not adequate to permit them to dispose of their produce readily. The present crowded condition of most markets causes too great a loss of time.

"Albany housewives purchased nearly \$600,000 worth of goods in the Albany public market in 1930, but this was only 20 per cent of the total sales. Purchases by hucksters and pedlars, independent and chain retail stores, and inter-city trucksters who took produce to smaller cities and villages outside of Albany accounted for most of the sales, and indications are that the greatest development in public markets will be in wholesale business."

Consumers who were asked why they did not make greater use of the market said that the market was too far from their homes, it was too inconvenient, and parking facilities were inadequate. More than fifty per cent of the housewives interviewed said the market should be enlarged and located in a part of the city where there is less traffic congestion.

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WESTERN STATES GET FEDERAL
LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS.

A livestock market news office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was opened at Casper, Wyoming, September 14, to collect and distribute information on the direct marketing of Wyoming sheep and lambs. A branch of the leased-wire system operated by the bureau will carry reports from principal livestock markets into this office to be distributed through Wyoming and surrounding territory.

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PENNSYLVANIA EGG AUCTION
GROWS IN POPULARITY.

Membership of the Bucks County (Pennsylvania) Producers' Cooperative Association has doubled since the first egg auction was held in July, according to C. O. Dossin, Pennsylvania State College. Several of the semi-weekly sales have disposed of 150 cases of eggs each. The auctions are held on Monday and Thursday each week at 1:30 p.m. From 30 to 40 buyers attend the sales, and prices bid for the high quality eggs exceed New York top quotations. The Association has 80 members now.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS governing the inspection and certification of dressed poultry and dressed domestic rabbits for condition and wholesomeness have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

POLICY UNCHANGED ON NATIONAL
FOREST GRAZING FEES.

Commenting on the demand for a 30 per cent reduction in grazing fees on National Forests, Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture, stated on September 19:

"These fees for all National Forests average 14.5 cents per month per head of cattle and 4.4 cents per month per sheep. They are substantially below and frequently less than half of the amounts paid in rentals, taxes, and interest for similar pasturage on private land. Since the average cattle season is six months and the average sheep season three and one-half a reduction of one-third would save permittees about 5 cents per sheep and 29 cents per head of cattle. This is believed to be an insignificant item in production costs. Furthermore only 25 per cent of the livestock producers in the Western States would be benefited by the proposed reduction.

CUBAN CITRUS FRUIT MAY
ENTER SOUTHERN PORTS.

Citrus fruit, from Cuba and Isle of Pines, which heretofore has been allowed to enter under permit at northern ports only, may now be entered under permit, inspected and released at any port in the United States where plant quarantine inspectors are stationed so far as Federal plant quarantine regulations are concerned, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced. Permanency of the new ruling is contingent upon continued freedom of the fruit concerned from fruit flies, or the inclusion of leafage which may be the means of introducing the citrus blackfly.

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MORE GRAIN FEEDS BUT
LESS HAY THAN YEAR AGO.

Livestock grain feed is in excess of last year's supply, but stocks of hay are smaller than a year ago, according to a feed outlook report issued September 22 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The total tonnage of feed grains is estimated at 2 per cent below the five-year average and 12 per cent above that of a year ago. This increase over last year's supply more than offsets reduced stocks of feed-stuffs. The hay crop is placed at 87,000,000 tons of tame hay and wild hay combined, compared with 90,000,000 tons last year.

The bureau points out that present prices of feed grains, feed-stuffs, and hay are relatively lower than prices of livestock products, especially in surplus producing areas where crop outturns are good. Nevertheless, it is stated that returns from the 1931 crops in deficit feed areas afford little purchasing power to buy feed, and many economies are taking place.

IOWA PUBLISHES RESULTS OF
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS.

The results of a three-year study of the consumption of 147 Iowa farm families are reported by Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in Bulletin 281 recently issued, in which it is stated that the average value of living of the 147 families was \$1,624.95.

A study of retail credit in farmers' elevators, reported in Bulletin 283, shows that farmers' elevators of Iowa handled \$25,000,000 of supplies at retail in 1927-28, at least 50 per cent of which was sold on credit.

The trend of corn prices is reported in Bulletin 282, which is a popular version of Research Bulletin 140, entitled "The Secular Movement of Corn Prices". The author, G. S. Shepherd, says that "since the World War the purchasing power of corn has fallen 25 per cent. The demand for corn has decreased, while the supply has increased."

The movement of corn prices, as presented in Bulletin 140, deals with the long-time or secular movements. The study covers a period from 1866 to the present time, and has a section devoted to future prospects.

Livestock trucking in Iowa is covered in Circular 128, in which it is stated that "over 3,750,000 hogs were trucked to market in 1930 as compared to slightly more than 3,250,000 in 1929 - an increase of 16 per cent, and representing 31 per cent of the total marketings of Iowa hogs.

Copies of the various bulletins may be obtained from Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

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FARM BOARD REPORTS ON
COOPERATIVES IN NORTHEAST.

Forty-four cooperative associations sold livestock and wool valued at \$1,422,775 in 1929 for 9,212 farmer members located in eight northeastern states, the Federal Farm Board has reported as a result of research in that area. These cooperatives sold other farm products valued at \$99,103, and farm supplies amounting to \$190,503. The Farm Board survey was made jointly with agricultural agencies in the various states.

Facts revealed in the survey were used by farmers in the recent formation of the Eastern Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association, Inc. All of the northeastern states that were marketing livestock cooperatively in 1929 will be served by the new eastern association.

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DAMAGES AWARDED UNDER "P.A.C." ACT.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act in the case of W. K. Morgan & Co., Seaford, Del., against the Altoona Produce Co., Altoona, Pa., finding that the complainant be "entitled to an award of damages against the respondent in the total sum of \$1,143.34."

BRIEFS

WAREHOUSE COMPANIES in the South have been authorized by Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture to advance to cotton farmers having Federal drought relief loans, \$5 a bale to cover the cost of picking the crop if they wish to hold the cotton for later sale. The warehouses may deduct the amount of the advance from the sale price of the cotton when it is sold.

CONSUMPTION of butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk increased, per capita, in 1930, but ice cream consumption declined slightly, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Per capita consumption of butter was 17.75 pounds compared with 17.61 pounds in 1929.

COPPERIZED PAPER cuts losses from rotting of wrapped pears says the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry. Satisfactory results were obtained last year in the packing of 30,000 boxes in the new wrapping paper.

COTTON is more durable than burlap for picking sacks and sheets, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which has found that a cotton-picking sack made of cotton lasts 3.6 times as long as a sack made of burlap, and a picking sheet made of cotton is 1.8 times as durable as one made of burlap.

A NEW MARKET, known as the Philadelphia Growers' Market, was opened recently in Philadelphia, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Produce Terminal and within two blocks of the Baltimore & Ohio and Reading Railroads Produce Terminal. It covers three acres of ground and is an open air market. It is a wholesale selling center, primarily, but retail selling is permitted and encouraged.

THOROUGH RINSING is the key to spray removal problem, according to horticulturists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Where the supply of water is scarce, the addition of a small quantity of lime to the water proved helpful in recent experiments.

FACTS ABOUT EGG PRICES may be learned from Extension Circular 15, issued by the State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.

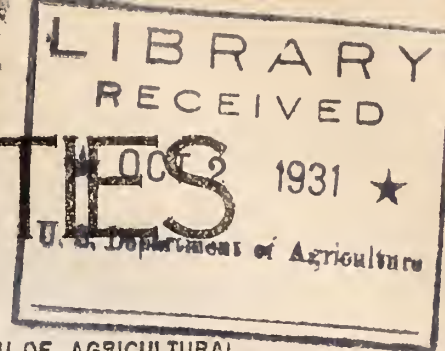
LOSSES from dust explosions are being reduced, according to Dr. David J. Price, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as a result of the adoption of Federal recommendations the last five years.

"MARKETING MAINE POTATOES", 1930 Season, a mimeographed report, is available from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. Other recent mimeographs issued by the bureau include, "Marketing Western New York Celery, Summary 1930-31 Season," and "Marketing Cumberland-Shenandoah-Potomac District Apples, Summary of 1930 Season."

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in the fruit and vegetable markets were covered in a radio talk by Wells A. Sherman, Bureau of Agricultural Economics on September 10, and a copy of the talk may be obtained from that bureau.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



September 30, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 39

MARKETING OFFICIALS TO MEET AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Marketing Officials will be held at Washington, D. C., December 28, 29, and 30, 1931. Annual meetings heretofore have been held at Chicago the early part of December, but for several years past there has been a growing unanimity among the membership to hold the convention at Washington. The program this year is being drawn to cover the many State and Federal aspects of current agricultural marketing problems. The program, in detail, will be announced in this publication at a later date.

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ILLINOIS ELEVATORS EARN
LESS MONEY IN TWO YEARS.

Earnings of Illinois farmers' elevators have dropped off sharply during the past two years, says Illinois College of Agriculture, in a report of a study of the situation.

The principal reason for the drop, says the college, is that average earnings from handling grain have been lower, owing in part to a smaller volume in bushels but to a large extent to smaller average margins earned per bushel.

The college suggests that adjustments in the situation call for an avoidance of speculative losses; reduction in unit costs through spreading overhead costs over larger volume, and reduction in specific items of expense. There were wide variations between companies in earnings, but the proportion of companies with losses increased sharply over the three year period from 1928-29 to 1930-31.

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NEW JERSEY MILK
ORGANIZATIONS TO MEET.

Dairymen, health officials, and consumers will meet in New Brunswick, New Jersey, tomorrow (October 1) to discuss milk legislation and other problems related to milk production and distribution, under the auspices of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. "High quality milk" will be the central theme of the meeting. Internationally recognized authorities will participate in the discussions.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
Washington, D. C.

"FAIR CROPS, LOW PRICES,"
IN OCTOBER 1 SITUATION.

"Fair crops, low prices," is how the agricultural situation on October 1 is summed up by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its current issue of "The Agricultural Situation."

"The central fact in the season now drawing toward a close," according to the bureau, "is that the prices of farm products have suffered a further serious slump. Some crops are better than others, as always happens, but as a whole the yield per acre is just about average. The total outturn of the principal food crops is apparently slightly greater than the ten-year average, while feedstuffs are a little below average."

"Wheat growers harvested a 5 per cent smaller acreage this year than last, but the price of wheat to growers is about half what it was last year. Potato growers increased their acreage nearly 11 per cent this year, but the crop reports indicate that they are not going to get much, if any, larger crop than last year. Yet potato prices average around 30 cents a bushel less to growers than a year ago."

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NEW YORK DRAWS MOTOR TRUCK
RECEIPTS FROM TEN STATES.

Ten States contributed to the motor truck cartage of fruits and vegetables to the New York City market last year, according to records compiled by the Market News Service, United States Department of Agriculture. More than 92 per cent of the 46,115 carloads, thus hauled, came from the States of New York and New Jersey. More than one-half of the New Jersey shipments was sold in the Washington Street jobbing district. Other States contributing to the motor truck supply were Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and South Carolina.

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CALIFORNIA HAS "COLLECTIVE"
FARMING SYSTEM.

A type of collective farming, similar in some respects to the Russian system, has existed in the coastal region of California for more than thirty years, according to E. A. Stokdyk, University of California.

Prof. Stokdyk says that "this interesting form of land tenure is found among a group of vegetable growers, chiefly of Italian origin, who grow artichokes, broccoli, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, peas, and cabbage. The land is owned in large blocks by individuals or corporations. Informal partnerships have leased this land, financed the undertakings, and conducted the enterprises, the majority of which range from 60 to 100 acres, handled by four to six partners. The grower bearing the title of 'Captain' decides the kind of crop to be grown and the acreage to be planted. The 'Market Man' has charge of the disposition of the crop. Profits are divided in proportion to each member's holdings. Both labor and income are pooled."

OUTLOOK CONFERENCE STRESSES
NEED FOR EFFICIENCY.

The central states outlook conference at the Illinois College of Agriculture, September 16 to 18, brought together 200 representatives of thirteen middle western states and of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Federal representatives were from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Extension Service, and Federal Farm Board. State representatives included directors of extension, economic, farm management, and commodity specialists, and county agents.

The Illinois college reports that in speaking on "Current Economic Conditions and Their Effect on the Agricultural Outlook," Dr. O. C. Stine emphasized the dominance of the general price level as a factor in the present price situation. C. L. Holmes, of the bureau, discussed "Agricultural Adjustments in the Central States," and pointed out the increase in pasture lands in the hillier sections, decrease of wheat in the eastern wheat belt, and a marked increase in dairy production. The present situation, he said, has put added emphasis upon efficiency and the more intensive use of the best land, while reducing the amount of labor as much as possible. Many farmers, he said, will find it necessary to "dig in," and a "live-at-home" policy has a strong basis, particularly where cash crops or animal products can be produced to advantage.

Commodity reports were prepared by the conference on feed supplies, hogs, beef cattle, sheep, poultry, and dairy.

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NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL
BOARD REORGANIZES.

Elmer H. Wene, of Vineland, New Jersey, was re-elected president of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture at its recent reorganization meeting in Trenton. Former State Senator Emmor Roberts, of Moorestown, was elected vice-president to succeed Joseph W. Miller of Princeton, whose term of office expired in June.

Charles B. Probasco, of Hightstown, and H. B. Scammel, of Toms River, were installed as members of the board. The Board enacted a new regulation designed to keep tuberculous cattle from entering New Jersey.

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LOANS TO BE MADE TO
NORTHWEST FARMERS.

Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, has announced that "in recognition of the needs of the farmers in the drought stricken areas of the Northwestern States, the Department of Agriculture has made available to them funds appropriated last spring for such purposes. The funds have been opened for loans on cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs to provide money to carry the foundation stock of these animals through the winter.

POTOMAC YARDS PASSINGSSHOW INCREASE FOR SEASON.

A total of 103,064 cars of fruits and vegetables was forwarded through the Potomac Yard, Virginia, to northern markets from October 3, 1930, through August 29, 1931, which is 17,960 cars more than passed that point between October 3, 1929 and August 16, 1930, according to records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Oranges showed an increase of 6,965 cars over the preceding season; grapefruit an increase of 3,565 cars; peaches, 3,631 cars; potatoes, 2,212 cars, and tangerines, 1,473 cars. Tomatoes and watermelons were each about 1,000 cars lighter than during the preceding season.

About 53 commodities were listed in carlots during the shipping period, and the distribution from Potomac Yard extended to 175 cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

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ACTION REPORTED IN FOURPERISHABLES ACT CASE

Action in four cases of alleged violations of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act has been announced recently by the Secretary of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, as follows:

T. B. Pearman & Company, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, was found guilty of violation of the Act, on a complaint by the Department of Agriculture alleging a violation of Section 9 of the Act, which requires that licensees shall keep such records as will fully and correctly disclose all facts regarding transactions.

A complaint against A. Abeson, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., brought by M. J. Duer & Company, Exmore, Va., alleging breach of contract, was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Rejection of oranges by the Union Grocery Company, Scranton, Penn., allegedly in violation of the Act in a complaint brought by R. W. Burch, Inc., Plant City, Florida, was held by the Secretary to be justified on the ground that "a broker's memorandum of sale which did not conform to oral instructions given by the buyer could not be considered as the act of the buyer and hence was not binding on him."

A complaint and counter-complaint were dismissed by the Secretary in an action by Elmer G. Porter of Caywood, New York, against Hashinsky, Breslow, Richer & Company, Brooklyn, New York. The Secretary based this action on his decision that when the seller cashed a check known to have been accepted by his agent in full payment for a car, this constituted ratification of the agent's act.

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TENTATIVE UNITED STATES STANDARDS and grades for dressed turkeys have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for use during the turkey marketing season of 1931-32. The grades are: U. S. Special, U. S. Prime, U. S. Choice, and U. S. Commercial.

FARM MORTGAGE RENEWALS
SHOW HIGH RATIO.

Reports representing \$35,000,000 of the farm mortgage loans made by mortgage bankers in eleven States in 1929, indicated a marked predominance of renewals as compared with new loans, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Ratios of debt to value were generally higher on renewals than on new loans. The reports show a marked preference for loans made for terms of five years, less than one-fifth of the loans having terms longer than five years. Nearly ten per cent of all loans required some payment of principal during the term of the loan, approximately 90 per cent being made with the entire principal due at the end of the term. The volume of loan operations was greatest in the spring months, with a second but lower peak of activity in the fall. The principal market for farm loans made by reporting mortgage bankers was the life insurance companies, who took 88 per cent of the total. Of the remainder, 10 per cent was taken by private investors.

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SPAIN COMPELS FARMERS
TO MAINTAIN PRODUCTION.

The Spanish Government has taken steps in recent months to keep all farm units in productive operation, according to Walter Bauer of the Marseille, France, office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Bauer says that the new Spanish law "requires that the mayor of each locality, in cooperation with the rural police, shall constitute a committee to determine what farms are not operated, 'as season and crop require and according to the standards of a good farmer'. On the advice of State agricultural experts, a plan of operation for backward farms is worked out and presented to the farm operator. The police are empowered to enforce observance of the prescribed program.

REPORTS RESULTS OF
PECAN COST STUDIES.

Successful operation of a commercial pecan orchard requires a long period of skillful physical and financial management, according to R. S. Washburn, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reporting the results of a cost survey. The studies were made in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, where 222 representative pecan growers were interviewed. Mr. Washburn found that man-labor constitutes from 7 to 22 per cent of the total cost, horse and tractor work from 9 to 24 per cent, materials from 11 to 34 per cent, other costs from 12 to 16 per cent, and interest from 23 to 44 per cent. He says that "a mistaken impression of the length of time required for a young orchard to come into commercial bearing has often resulted in inadequate provision being made at the outset for financing the enterprise, with a consequent neglect of the orchard for part of the development period."

BRIEFS

UNITED STATES GRADES for canned tomatoes have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The grades are: U. S. Grade A (Fancy); U. S. Grade B (Extra Standard of Choice); U. S. Grade C. (Standard), and Off Grade Quality (Substandard).

UNITED STATES GRADES for canned peas have also been issued by the bureau. They follow the same nomenclature as the grades for canned tomatoes.

FEWER CHICKENS RAISED THIS YEAR, says the bureau, which estimates that on January 1, 1931, there were 459,402,000 chickens on farms, compared with 470,463,000 on January 1, 1930, and adds that there has been a reduction of about 10 per cent in the number of chickens raised this year compared with last.

BUTTER PRODUCTION decreased only slightly during the calendar year 1930 as compared with 1929, but more marked decreases are reported for condensed and evaporated milk by the bureau.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas are discussed in a short statement of interest to prospective purchasers of land, by the bureau. Write for copies.

FLAXSEED PROSPECTS are for a very small harvest this year in both the United States and Canada, according to a mimeograph report on that subject, recently issued by the bureau.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND AGRICULTURE is the title of a classified list of annotated references to books, articles, and other publications on that subject, issued by the bureau.

RECENT RADIO addresses of which mimeographed copies may be obtained from the bureau, include the following:

- "The 1931 Feed Situation and Outlook," by F. J. Hosking, Sept. 22.
- "The Wheat Outlook and Farmers' Intentions to Plant," by E. J. Working, Sept. 8.
- "The Hog Outlook, 1931-32," by C. A. Burmeister, Sept. 14.
- "The Feed and Cash Crops," by Dr. S. A. Jones, Sept. 11.
- "Prospect for Major Fruits and Vegetables on September 1," by Paul L. Koenig, Sept. 11.
- "Present Trend of Milk Production," by J. B. Shepard, Sept. 15.
- "The Price Situation," by C. M. Purves, Sept. 15.
- "The September 1 Crop Report," by Joseph A. Becker, Sept. 11.

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"WISCONSIN DAIRYING" is the title of a comprehensive publication on Wisconsin dairy statistics issued by the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Madison, Wisc. Part I of the bulletin deals with "Wisconsin Dairying"; Part II, "Dairying in the United States", and Part III, "Dairying in Foreign Countries in Relation to Dairying in the United States".

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 7, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 40

CALIFORNIA EXPERIMENTING WITH
CANNERY TOMATOES GRADES.

Experimental tests to determine the practicability of using the United States grades for cannery tomatoes in California are being made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the California Department of Agriculture, and the Cannery League of California. Official grading is being done at the Libby, McNeill and Libby plants at Sunnyvale and Sacramento and the California Packing Corporation plants at Fruitvale and Sacramento.

The grading consists of sorting the tomatoes from representative lugs of each load into No. 1's, No. 2's and culls, after which the separate lots are weighed in order to determine the value of the load. No tolerance is provided in this system of grading. Where canners have contracted with growers for delivery of tomatoes on the basis of U. S. grades, the growers are paid according to the actual percentage of No. 1's and No. 2's delivered. A substantial premium is paid for No. 1 tomatoes. The No. 2 price closely approaches the flat rate. Culls are of no value.

This system of grading is said to have proven very popular with tomato canners in the States of Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Colorado and Utah. Approximately 200 canners in those States have contracted with their growers to deliver tomatoes on the basis of the U. S. grades this season.

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ILLINOIS REPORTS ON
CORN HARVESTING COSTS.

Costs of harvesting corn in Illinois range all the way from \$2.98 an acre with two-row mechanical huskers to \$10.06 an acre when the crop is cut for silage with a field harvester, according to studies by Illinois College of Agriculture. The costs are calculated on the basis of 1928 and 1929 prices.

Between the two extremes of \$2.98 an acre and \$10.06 an acre, harvesting costs were found to be \$3.55 an acre for husking with a one-row mechanical husker, \$9.75 an acre when the crop was cut up for silage with a stationary cutter, and \$5.61 an acre when the crop was harvested by cutting and shocking. On the basis of a 50-bushel yield, the cost was 7.1 cents a bushel and 6 cents a bushel, respectively, with one- and two-row machines, and 10½ cents a bushel for hand husking.

Advantages of mechanical huskers, the college says, were lower costs than with hand husking, less time required for husking, less dependence on hired labor and easier work. On the other hand, hand husking can be done by labor regularly employed on the farm, no capital is invested in equipment, less corn is left in the field, and stalks are not broken down so badly.

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCEDISCUSSES MARKETING PROBLEMS.

Cooperative marketing of eggs by eastern poultrymen was advocated by H. E. Botsford, New York College of Agriculture, as a means of bettering egg quality and strengthening the demand of New York City buyers for nearby-produced eggs, at the farm marketing conference held at New Brunswick, New Jersey, by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, October 2.

Professor Botsford declared, however, that even organization for volume selling and volume buying will not suffice "in the face of egg grading laws unless better production and handling methods are used." Eastern cooperative marketing has failed heretofore, he said, because to be successful it should be based on necessity.

W. F. Knowles, New Jersey Experiment Station, stated at the conference that there are "indications that poultrymen should find a favorable ratio between feed costs and egg prices in the next few months." Alben E. Jones, New Jersey Bureau of Markets, asserted that auction markets for eggs result in the improvement of egg quality by demonstrating to producers that they receive higher prices for eggs of high quality than for those of ordinary or poor quality.

Warren W. Oley, New Jersey Department of Agriculture stated that farmers' produce auction markets have been one of the greatest incentives for improving quality of fruits and vegetables produced in the sections served by such markets.

V. B. Hart, New York College of Agriculture, asserted that adjustments need to be made in farm management, in the separation of farm land and land suitable for forests, in road and highway financing, in financing child education, in rural electrification, and in taxation. He discussed New York's methods of dealing with these subjects and pointed out trends to a growing belief that roads and highways should be paid for by those who use them most.

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IOWA DAIRYMEN RECEIVED"FAIR PROFITS" LAST YEAR.

Dairymen in Iowa cow testing associations the past year maintained a reasonable income above feed costs - considering economic conditions - by increasing the average production per cow, cutting production costs, culling herds closely, and by using better feeding and management practices, according to Iowa State College. The report is compiled from records of 102 associations operating in 78 counties.

Average production of association cows was 303 pounds of butterfat compared to 289 pounds the preceding year. At the same time, farmers decreased the average feed cost of producing a pound of fat to 18½ cents per pound, a decrease of 23 per cent under the preceding year, due partly to lower feed prices and partly to better feeding and culling of cows. These dairymen culled nearly one out of every ten cows. The income per cow above feed cost was \$34.90.

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UTILIZATION of citrus fruit culls and by-products will be studied in a laboratory being set up by the United States Department of Agriculture, at Weslaco, Texas.

WASHINGTON SAYS FARM ECONOMIES
BEING EFFECTED IN STATE.

R. M. Turner, Washington State College extension economist, reports that "Washington dairymen are cutting feed costs by growing more high quality home grown feeds and permanent pastures. The wheat farmer is allowing his less productive acres to go uncultivated or turning them into pasture. Profitable substitute crops are being sought in growing peas, sweet clover, vetch, flax, beans, Australian winter field peas, and other seed crops. More livestock feeds are being grown. A change to more hogs and beef cattle in eastern Washington is being brought about mainly as a result of the favorable feed-livestock ration. Poultrymen are studying their farm records and management problems more closely. The quality of the chicks and pullets reared is improving. Orchardists are planning to study cost records closely, apply as much fertilizer as necessary, and give particular care to their cover crops.

"Marketing adjustments," says Mr. Turner, "involve a more direct marketing wherever feasible, and an increased interest in public markets. The bulk handling of grain, strengthening of cooperative marketing in certain fields, marketing less bulky and more concentrated products, offering highly graded products to create a market demand, establishment of canneries to utilize more truck crops and fruits, and the producing of what the consumer wants are some of the answers to the marketing problems."

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FEED PRICES LOWER THAN DAIRY
AND POULTRY PRICES IN NEW YORK.

The comparison of feed prices with the prices of dairy and poultry products in New York State show that the former are relatively lower, according to L. E. Cruikshank, New York College of Agriculture. Prices of feed grains, hay, and feedstuffs are at unusually low levels. The general price level, he says, is now just about at pre-war, while that of feed materials is well below the pre-war level.

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NORTH DAKOTA FINDS THAT
FALL FRESHENING IS PROFITABLE.

Cows in North Dakota dairy herd improvement associations last year that freshened during the months of September, October and November returned an average income over feed cost \$9 greater than the cows that freshened in December, January and February; \$15 greater than the animals that freshened in March, April and May, and \$12 greater than the June, July and August freshening cows, according to North Dakota Agricultural College reporting the results of an analysis of the 1930 records of 1,667 cows. The cows freshening in the fall months produced more milk and butterfat consumed more feed in dollars worth of feed, and returned a greater income over cost of feed per cow than at any other season. Winter was a close second, and spring, says the college, "seems to be the least favorable time for cows to freshen."

LIST OF FEDERAL STANDARDS
FOR CANNED PRODUCTS.

Following is a complete list of the grades or standard for canned vegetables, prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Whole-grain Corn)	
Cream-style Corn)	
Green Peas)	These four grades have been officially
Tomatoes)	promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Lima Beans)	
String Beans)	
Beets)	These six grades have been pre-
Pumpkin and Squash)	pared in tentative form and are
Sauer Kraut)	being used experimentally.
Spinach, Mustard Greens)	
and Turnip Greens)	

Grades for other canned products will be prepared by the bureau, as this new work develops.

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QUALITY TOMATO PACK REPORTED
IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

This season's pack of tomatoes in Maryland and Virginia easily meets the U. S. standards established under the McNary-Mapes amendment to the Federal Food and Drugs Act, according to the Baltimore Station of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, reporting the results of a survey of 400 canneries in the two states.

The standard for tomatoes sets definite requirements for color, flavor, freedom from peelings and blemishes, and the quality of solid tomatoes contained in the can.

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THREE INDICTED IN BUTTER
FRAUD CONSPIRACY.

For defrauding the public through the sale of oleomargarine, labeled "pure creamery butter," which was shipped in interstate commerce, Ferris Habib, Albert Hadad, and Malkoun J. Sayegh have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury under Section 37 of the U. S. Criminal Code, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. The indictment charges that the three men had bought oleomargarine, removed it from the cartons, and placed it in one-pound boxes labeled "pure creamery butter". The food was sold in New York City and was shipped interstate.

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HOW TO MAKE A FARM INVENTORY is described in Bulletin 278, entitled "The Farm Business Accounts", recently issued by North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, North Carolina.

FARM PRICE INDEX SHOWS
CONTINUED DECLINE.

The index of prices paid to farmers for farm products reached a new low level on September 15, being 72 compared with 75 on August 15, and 111 on September 15 a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The groups showing major price declines for the month were fruits and vegetables, and cotton and cottonseed. Only the dairy and poultry products group show an advance. The bureau says that the September 15 farm prices for practically all groups of agricultural commodities were the lowest on record for that month over the period covered by the farm price index, since 1910.

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MEXICAN FRUIT WORM
QUARANTINE IS MODIFIED.

An amendment to the Mexican fruit worm quarantine regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, effective October 2, 1931, extends the use of permits for the interstate movement of host fruits to host fruits packed in containers which have customarily been used for the commercial shipment of host fruit, or of such a nature as clearly to indicate that host fruits are contained therein.

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PRODUCE AGENCY CASE
DRAWS WIDE INTEREST.

A Produce Agency case, tried in New York City recently, attracted wide interest among the produce trade in the metropolis. It related to three carloads of lettuce and one car of string beans, released to Wm. Clark, Jr., by the Rocky Mountain Produce Co., Denver, Colo., during August, 1930, to be handled on consignment. Ben Balish, in the name of Wm. Clark, Jr., reconsigned the cars to another dealer in New York City. The fraud became apparent upon comparing the accounts sales rendered to Wm. Clark, Jr., with those rendered in the name of Wm. Clark, Jr., to the Rocky Mountain Produce Co. It was shown in court that the Rocky Mountain Produce Co. should have received net proceeds of \$943.92, whereas they actually received but \$149.04.

Both defendants plead not guilty and later changed their plea to "guilty". The following sentences were imposed: On Ben Balish, \$150 fine on each of three counts and nine months in the house of detention, jail sentence to be suspended, provided he pays to the Rocky Mountain Produce Co. within two weeks two-thirds of the net amount of which the shipper was defrauded, or \$529.92, but to be on probation for a period of six months. Clark was fined \$50 on each of three counts and given 30 days in the house of detention, jail sentence to be suspended provided he pay to the shipper within two weeks one-third of the amount involved, of \$264.96. The evidence was developed by O. N. Harsha of the regulatory branch of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

BRIEFS

FOR REPRESENTING HIMSELF to Iowa farmers as a Federal official, J. J. Flanagan, a salesman of poultry remedies, was sentenced to six months in jail. He aroused the suspicion of local authorities by selling so-called poultry remedies while at the same time claiming to be a Federal employee engaged in the inspection of poultry for tuberculosis.

MORE THAN half the total fire losses in the United States occur in rural communities and small towns, and there has been a marked increase in the loss of life and property from fires on farms and in rural communities in the last year owing chiefly to severe drought which has increased the fire risk, according to David J. Price, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FARMERS on the average will have to sell three times as much produce this year with which to pay their taxes as they did in 1913, Bushrod W. Allin, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, told a nation-wide radio audience in a broadcast on September 23. "This statement," he said, "rests on the fact that farm produce on the average is now selling for only three-fourths as much as it did before the War, and farm taxes per acre in 1930 were more than 2 1/2 times the pre-war level."

MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS of the money loaned farmers this year by the Government for the purchase of seed and feed and for rehabilitation has been repaid before any of it was due, Secretary Hyde of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on September 30. Loans to farmers by the Government in 1931 up to May 15 totalled approximately \$47,042,022. Repayments of approximately \$1,000,000 a week are expected by the Seed Loan Office for some time after September 30.

CROP CONDITIONS throughout the world continue to indicate a smaller production of wheat this year than last, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its report on "World Wheat Prospects" issued September 22.

"SMUTTY WHEAT", a quarterly summary compiled from monthly reports of grain graded by inspectors licensed under the U. S. Grain Standards Act from the Office of Federal Grain Supervision, for the quarter January, February, and March, 1931, is available from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

RECENT RADIO BROADCASTS, of which mimeographed copies may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, include the following:

"September Dairy Markets," by L. M. Davis, September 28.

"September Cattle Markets," by C. V. Whalin, September 24.

"September Poultry and Egg Markets," by Roy C. Potts, September 28.

"COMMERCIAL FEEDS IN KENTUCKY IN 1930," is the title of Bulletin 315, issued by Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

★ OCT 19 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

October 14, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 41

NEW YORK MAKING SURVEY
OF ROCHESTER MILK MARKET.

A statistical analysis of dealers' purchases and sales of milk on a monthly basis over a period of from one to five years in Rochester, New York, is being made by Leland Spencer of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, Cornell University. Professor Spencer says that the results of this study will be available in the form of a preliminary report about February 1, 1932.

The sales records are being segregated into wholesale and retail, wholesale sales being analyzed as to type of outlet, such as stores, restaurants and hotels, schools and other institutions. Sales are being analyzed also as to type and size of container used in each class of trade.

Other features of the study include the compilation of information concerning wholesale and retail routes such as the average load per route, methods of paying drivers, and the proportion of cash and credit business. Facts concerning the Milk Dealers' Association and how it functions in relation to problems that require united action, such as the exchange of bottles, the use of universal store bottles, and arrangements for distributing milk to charity customers are being accumulated.

The study deals, in addition, with the sanitary control of the milk supply with particular reference to its economic aspects; the hauling of milk including data relative to rates, distances, size of loads and the like; store trade in milk, including information relative to quantities handled, buying and selling prices and the attitude of storekeepers toward the sale of milk as to whether it is considered a major item, a leader to attract customers to the store, or merely an accomodation to customers, and the position of the Dairymen's League as the selling agent of producers and as a supplier of milk to distributors.

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PENNSYLVANIA TO HOLD
MARKETING CONFERENCE.

The sixth annual conference of Pennsylvania cooperative leaders will meet at Pennsylvania State College, November 5 and 6, for a discussion of wholesale and retail milk marketing by local associations, marketing of fruits and vegetables, better dairy farm management through cooperative livestock associations, cooperative marketing through buying associations, membership problems, patronage dividends, taxes, and legal matters affecting cooperatives.

The college reports that more than 600,000 pounds of wool was marketed this year, the largest quantity ever handled by Pennsylvania wool pools. Twenty-eight cooperative wool growers associations in 36 counties contributed to the pools.

IDAHO MOVES TO HELP
FARMERS MEET FEED PROBLEM.

Efforts are being made by the Idaho Extension Division to assist stockmen, dairymen, and farmers in meeting the feed problem in prospect for the coming winter, the result of the drouth of the past summer. All available information on the utilization of Idaho grown feeds and by-products for stock has been assembled by the division and incorporated in Extension Circular No. 39, "Wintering Range Stock," and Extension Circular No. 40, "Utilization of Home-Grown Grains and By-Product Feeds in Feeding Dairy Cattle."

The authors of the latter circular, D. L. Fourn and F. W. Atkeson, declare that "in the past the prevailing practice has been to feed all the alfalfa hay the cows would consume, either with or without the addition of the feeds produced locally. Existing conditions require adjustment of the feeding program to use home-grown grains and by-products more extensively, and in some communities to utilize alfalfa hay more frugally."

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ILLINOIS SEES ONLY ONE
CHANCE TO COPE WITH CORN PRICES.

Only one chance now remains for farmers who sell corn to cope with the present low prices of corn and that chance is in shaving harvesting costs, says P. E. Johnston, Illinois College of Agriculture.

Farmers with high yields, he says, can best afford to use mechanical huskers, according to recent study made by the college on costs of harvesting corn on many farms. With one-row mechanical huskers costs were 3.1 cents a bushel more when the yield averaged 30 bushels an acre than they were when the yield averaged 50 bushels. With this same range in yields the variation in costs was 2.1 cents a bushel in favor of the higher yield where two-row machines were used.

The average cost with one-row machines husking 160 to 199 acres was 1.9 cents a bushel less than it was with machines husking 40 to 79 acres.

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CALIFORNIA STRESSES VALUE
OF ECONOMIC STUDIES.

Studies such as the dairy management survey in Lassen County, Modoc County beef feeding study, poultry analysis and cost study for Los Angeles County, pullet raising study in Santa Cruz County, and many others, according to the University of California, have indicated clearly the steps by means of which individual farmers can improve their own economic status in terms of their own types of farming. Production and costs analysis, says the college, are just as important to agriculture as they are to industry. Farmers cooperating with the University in conducting these economic surveys have an opportunity of studying their own operations in terms of exact details and of comparing their methods in terms of high, low and general average returns.

NEW JERSEY FARMERS INTENSIFY
SMALL ACREAGE UNITS.

Agriculture in New Jersey is moving in the direction of intensified units of smaller acreage, says New Jersey Department of Agriculture, in a report of a survey of large farms in New Jersey.

"It cannot be reasonably expected that there will be any great development toward large-scale farming in New Jersey," according to the report. "With ever-increasing competition from other areas, the ability of New Jersey farmers to remain in the race is, at least partly, predicated on their ability to increase their per unit output. Constantly growing land values, taxes, and other costs, likewise necessitate more intensive unit operation." The sociological advantages of small unit farming are also stressed by the department.

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NORTH DAKOTA SEES NEED
FOR RAIL RATE REDUCTION.

A reduction in railroad rates would tend to stimulate consumption by making possible lower consumers' price, in the opinion of Rex E. Willard, North Dakota Agricultural College, following a study of the agricultural rate situation in North Dakota.

"In all instances," Mr. Willard says, "increases in transportation costs between the point of production of farm products and the terminal market where prices are made, are reflected back to the producers in reduced prices by exactly the same amount as the increased cost, under the present system of marketing. Conversely, decreases in transportation costs increase farm producers' prices."

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IOWA EXTENSION WORKERS
MEET ON ECONOMIC SITUATION.

A conference to consider the present economic situation will be held at Iowa State College, October 19 to 21, in which Iowa county agents, home demonstration agents and members of the Iowa extension staff will participate. Dr. W. I. Meyer, professor of agricultural economics and farm management, Cornell University, who has been conducting a survey of co-operative organizations in New England the past year in cooperation with the Federal Farm Board, will give an analysis of the present economic situation in a series of three talks.

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NO BEETLE QUARANTINE
FOR SOUTH CAROLINA AND OHIO.

The Japanese beetle quarantine will not be extended at this time to the States of Ohio and South Carolina, Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture announced on October 10, following a Washington hearing on proposals to make such an extension. The department believes that for the present at least the situation can be handled by these States without the aid of the Federal quarantine.

ILLINOIS COOPERATIVE BUYS
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

More than 60,000 Illinois farmers each day buy in excess of \$15,000 worth of petroleum products through 47 county service companies associated with the Illinois Farm Supply Company, according to the Illinois Agricultural Association. The annual business totals more than \$5,000,000. Approximately 33,000,000 gallons of petroleum products were handled by the company the past year. Earnings of the company on a basis of paid-in capital stock held by member companies represent a profit of 115.15 per cent on the investment. Patronage refunds amounting to \$73,394.82 and capital stock dividends amounting to \$5,337.68 have been declared payable this year.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
TO USE COTTON TWINE.

The United States Post Office Department has decided to use cotton twine instead of jute twine for tying packages of letters, the business amounting to about 3,000,000 pounds of twine a year, Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture has announced.

The announcement states that the Post Office Department will advertise for bids for 1,300,000 pounds to cover the needs of the service for a six-months period beginning January 1, 1932. The Bureau of Standards has assisted in developing specifications for the cotton twine.

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NEW YORK FINDS DEAD HENS
A DEAD LOSS.

Dead hens make the largest item of flock depreciation, and this depreciation is the third largest item, next to feed and labor, or about one-fifth, of the total expense of the laying flock, according to E. G. Misner, New York College of Agriculture, following a study of 92 New York State flocks in 1930.

The percentage of mortality was found to vary from 3 to 73 per cent of the average number of laying birds. The mortality averaged 23 per cent with no difference between large or small flocks. When hens are valued at \$1 each at the beginning of the laying season and are worth 75 cents at the end of the year, a mortality of 10 per cent makes the depreciation 34 cents to the hen. If the mortality were 40 per cent the depreciation to the bird would be 69 cents.

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ELEVEN STATES SHOW
HOG CHOLERA INCREASE.

An increase in the prevalence of hog cholera this year over last is reported for Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Virginia, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Owners of susceptible swine in these states are cautioned to watch herds closely and to call a veterinarian promptly at the first sign of danger.

PERISHABLE COMMODITIES CASES
SCHEDULED FOR EARLY HEARINGS.

The following calendar of hearings under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act has been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture:

October 17, Columbus	C. L. Buck & Son v. Sanson Fruit Co.
" 19, Kenton, Ohio	Baker Produce Corp v. Vernon Schultz
" 20, Toledo	McClintic & Co. v. Abdo Bros.
" 22, Detroit	Stoerk Dist. Co. v. L. Horowitz
" 26, Chicago	Fly v. Eck
" 26, "	Berger v. Eck
" 27, "	Alexander Marketing Co. v. Coopersmith
" 29, "	Wilson v. Biggio
" 30, "	John Bonura v. C. A. Kerr
November 2, "	Tedford Bros. v. Piowaty, Berliner Co.
" 4, Madison, Wis.	Applegrowers Assn. Inc. v. J. Heilprin & Co.
" 6, Minneapolis	Arthur S. Glore v. Morris Fruit & Produce Co.

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DISCOUNTS RUSSIAN COTTON FIGURES.

"All information now available points to some increase in the 1931-32 Russian cotton crop over that of 1930-31, but past experience indicates that this increase is likely to be moderate and not in keeping with claims now made for it, " according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its October 12 report on world cotton prospects.

Reports have been circulated of an 80 per cent increase in Russia's cotton crop this year. "This forecast", according to the bureau, "is less probable even than the earlier estimate for last year.

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IOWA FINDS MOST EGGS
GATHERED ONCE A DAY.

Approximately 82 per cent of the farmers gather eggs only once a day during the fall, according to returns from a questionnaire answered by 130 farmers, and compiled by W. D. Termohlen, Iowa State College. The survey also indicated that 72 per cent of the farmers market eggs only once a week during the fall.

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MANY SEIZURES REPORTED
UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Seventy-three consignments of foods and drugs were seized during September for violation of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. The administration also sent to the Solicitor of the Department, cases involving 59 stocks of foods and drugs shipped interstate in violation of the act, with recommendations for prosecution of the shippers.

PUBLICATIONS

Recently issued mimeograph reports, obtainable from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., include the following titles:

- "Marketing Idaho Potatoes," Summary 1930-31 Season, by L.C. Tate.
- "Marketing Northwestern Apples," Summary 1930-31 Season, by L.B. Gerry.
- "Marketing Michigan Apples," Summary 1930 Season, by R.E. Keller.
- "Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables by Commodities, States and Months, Calendar Year 1930."
- "Marketing Western and Central New York Cabbage," Summary 1930-31 Season, by R.L. Sutton and A.L. Thomas.
- "September Grain Markets," a radio interview with G.A. Collier, September 30.
- "Comments on the General Agricultural Situation," radio talk by A.B. Genung, October 1.
- "September Poultry and Egg Markets," radio talk by Roy C. Potts, September 28.
- "September Cattle Markets," radio talk by C.V. Whalin, Sept. 24.
- "September Cattle Markets," radio interview with C. V. Whalin, September 24.

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FARMERS "UNDER-INSURED" SAYS VALGREN.

"The insurance protection carried by farmers falls far short of meeting their insurance needs," according to V.N. Valgren, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Approximately four-fifths of the farmers in the United States," Mr. Valgren says, "have their buildings and other property insured against fire. More than two-thirds have wind storm insurance. Hail insurance covers about 8 to 10 per cent of the total crop acreage. Livestock insurance is negligible. Accident and sickness insurance carried by farmers is small. Less than one-half of American farmers have any life insurance. The percentage of all farmers who have employer's liability insurance is 'decidedly' small. The majority of farmers still lack adequate automobile insurance protection."

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PENNSYLVANIA COOPERATIVES A BIG FACTOR IN MARKETING.

The steady growth of cooperative marketing in Pennsylvania is dealt with by H. A. Hanemann, market analyst of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, in a bulletin just issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture on how to form and finance farmers' cooperative corporations. The author says that in the six years from 1925 to 1930, inclusive, the volume of farm products handled by or through cooperatives for Pennsylvania producers has increased 80 per cent, and the volume of supplies purchased by farmers' cooperative associations has more than doubled.

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STATE AND FEDERAL

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

October 21, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 42

WISCONSIN ANNOUNCES

EXTENSIVE RESEARCH PROGRAM.

A survey of the consumer demand for cheese was commenced this fall and will be continued throughout the year by the University of Wisconsin department of agricultural economics. Another project, "Efficiency Study of Selected American Cheese Factories," is being carried on by Prof. H. Bakken of that department. Early this winter, a business analysis of co-operative creameries in several counties of the State will be undertaken.

Current extension projects of the department, reported by Marvin A. Schaars, include cooperative marketing institutes dealing with livestock, dairy products and tobacco to be held this winter; schools for livestock shipping managers for the purpose of discussing records and accounts, and prorating, and a school on cooperative marketing, consisting of twelve weekly meetings to be held at River Falls, Wisconsin, during the winter. Fundamental principles of cooperation and selected problems of marketing will be discussed at these meetings.

The department is planning to inaugurate another "radio school" on marketing this winter, similar to the "radio round-table" held last spring. The department will endeavor, also, to make local surveys relating to the marketing of cheese, fluid milk, butter, potatoes, and livestock in several counties of the State.

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ARKANSAS TO PUBLISH

RESULTS OF CURRENT RESEARCH.

Publication of the results of a study of cotton prices in primary markets in relation to grade and staple; volume, source of supply, and prices of strawberries in the New York City Market, and sources and costs of long-term credit to farmers in Arkansas is planned during the current fiscal year by the University of Arkansas department of rural economics and sociology, according to C. O. Brannen, head of that department.

Dr. T. C. McCormick, recently added to the faculty as assistant professor of rural economics and sociology, will conduct research and teaching in rural sociology, and James G. Maddox, recently appointed for one year, will devote his time to research on cotton marketing. The research program of the department this fiscal year includes work on farm management, credit, taxation, production and marketing of fruits and vegetables, cotton marketing, land utilization and cost of production, and rural social organization.

WILLARD TO HEAD WASHINGTON
STATE ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT.

Rex E. Willard, head of the farm management department at North Dakota Agricultural College, has resigned to accept a position as head of the agricultural economics department at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, this publication has been informed by O. M. Fuller, farm management extension economist, North Dakota Agricultural College.

Mr. Fuller, who has been associated with Mr. Willard for several years, will act as temporary head of the farm management work at North Dakota until "such time as the whole field of agricultural economics at North Dakota State can be reorganized under one head." F. H. Turner has been named to carry on the work in market information.

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DELAWARE TO STUDY POULTRY
FARMS AND APPLE MARKETING.

Inauguration of studies on adjustments for poultry farms and the marketing of early apples, by University of Delaware extension division, is reported by C. A. McCue, director of agricultural extension.

Dean McCue states that the economic research program at present includes, also, studies in taxation involving studies of receipts and expenditures of all forms of government in Delaware; studies of land tenure, now about completed, and studies on the marketing of cantaloupes, now completed.

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NEW JERSEY POULTRY
STANDARDIZATION INCREASES.

An increasing demand for poultry standardization work by New Jersey Bureau of Markets is reported by W. W. Oley, chief of bureau. Mr. Oley says that more flocks are entered this year than in former years. Increased interest in canhouse inspection for tomatoes has also been manifested in the State the past season, and a further increase is expected in 1932.

On July 1 last, the bureau appointed Fred W. Jackson as supervisor of dairy products marketing, a new position created to take care of increased activities in connection with developing grades for milk. J. L. Young will continue in charge of field work on this project.

A full time office for market news work was opened in Newark by the bureau on July 1.

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WENDELL HUFF is carrying on the work of extension economist in farm management at University of Nebraska department of rural economics, during the absence for the academic year of Ralph H. Cole who is in attendance at Harvard University.

GEORGIA MARKETING EXTENSION
FUNDS ARE REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

"Owing to a smaller appropriation for the next two years, the program of extension work in marketing has been curtailed about one-third," according to J. William Firor, head, University of Georgia division of agricultural economics and marketing.

Mr. Firor reports that the extension marketing program for the coming year includes cooperative work with farmers' cooperative marketing associations and special work with county agents in solving the marketing problems of small groups of farmers. A weekly price information letter to county agents is to be issued, so as to keep these representatives informed on prices of corn, hay, and miscellaneous products as these prices are determined by actual sales in Georgia.

There are now fifteen farmers' markets in the State, eleven of which were established this year. The annual business done by these markets is estimated at approximately three million dollars. The system is the result of the continuing success of a farmers' market established at Athens in 1923. Last year the Athens market did approximately \$220,000 worth of business.

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OHIO CONTINUES RESEARCH
ON CITIES MILK SUPPLY.

A study of the milk supply in Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus and Canton, and an analysis of sources of dairy products and their market outlets and usages in northern Ohio are being made by Ohio State University department of rural economics.

C. G. McBride, in charge of dairy marketing research, reports that the university is completing the third year of cooperation with the Buying Plans Committee of the International Association of Milk Dealers. Paul Young, former county agent in Trumbull County, replaced I. S. Hoddinott as dairy marketing specialist in the department of rural economics, on September 1.

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RHODE ISLAND FEATURES
STANDARDIZATION IN SERVICE WORK.

"Our service program will not be changed materially this year," according to M. H. Brightman, Rhode Island Bureau of Markets, "but will consist of the establishment and enforcing of grades for farm products, the collecting of data and issuing of market reports, enforcement of the seed law, enforcement of the poultry licensing law, conducting poultry R.O.P., and serving in any capacity toward aiding in the marketing of Rhode Island farm products. We make use of daily market reports in showing tendencies and trends in prices and costs of various farm products."

MAINE HAS IMPORTANT RESEARCH
PROJECTS UNDER WAY.

Current economic research projects by Maine Agricultural Experiment Station department of agricultural economics include studies of prices of farm products and price trends in the State, farm taxation, economic studies of the dairy industry and potato industry, and a study of the factors affecting the quality of Maine potatoes during harvesting and marketing of the crop, according to Charles H. Merchant, head of that department.

Mr. Merchant reports that Merton S. Parsons has been appointed instructor in agricultural economics and farm management in the College of Agriculture, and assistant agricultural economist in the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

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ONTARIO MARKETING BOARD
SEEKS OUTLETS FOR PRODUCE.

Marketing research is being undertaken, particularly in Northern Ontario, by the Ontario Marketing Board of Toronto, with a view to finding new markets for Ontario products. Information is being sought on prices, consumer preference as to grades and packing, and related marketing methods.

The Ontario Marketing Board believes that the main problems confronting Ontario fruit and vegetable growers are problems of distribution and marketing, and the Board was instrumental last spring in bringing about the organization of the Ontario Growers Markets Council which has appointed nine committees to investigate and act upon the major problems of marketing.

The Council plans to make a survey each year of each main crop of fruits and vegetables with a view to giving advance information as to the extent of the crop and suggestions as to how it can be best marketed. Knowledge of the potential demands of each market will also be made available so that definite outlet recommendations can be made to all growers in the Province.

At the present time an active campaign is being carried on by the Council to register every commercial grower of fruits and vegetables in the Province. Registration blanks which when filled in will give the acreage, variety and locality where the various fruit and vegetables crops are grown have been sent to 12,000 growers.

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ARIZONA STUDYING FACTORS
AFFECTING CITRUS PROFITS.

Studies of the factors that affect profits in the growing of citrus trees, and the production of poultry, are being made this fiscal year by the Arizona Extension Service, according to P. H. Ross, director. Mr. Ross reports also that the service is studying over a series of years the spread of prices on cotton, between local points and terminal markets, to discover whether this spread has widened or narrowed. He says that the service is "ready to assist any group in the State in analyzing their situation and determining the proper set-up for cooperative marketing."

GEORGIA TO ISSUE RESULTS
OF FARM BUSINESS SURVEY.

A report on the farm business of 36 master farmers in Georgia in 1930 is being prepared for early publication by Georgia College of Agriculture, according to John R. Fain, professor of agronomy. Professor Fain also reports practical completion of a report on farm organization with special reference to hog production in the peanut area of southwest Georgia. Publications recently issued by the college include "Some Results of the Profitable Farming Contest", and "The Cost and Utilization of Farm Machinery." A report on a study of combines in Georgia is nearing completion.

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VIRGINIA COMPLETES STUDY
OF LIVESTOCK MARKETING.

A study of cattle and sheep marketing, made by Virginia Polytechnic Institute department of agricultural economics and rural sociology, has yielded the following conclusions, according to H. W. Young, head of that department:

"The heavy grass produced steers lost on the average 13 pounds per head during the first mile of being driven to market.

"One-half inch of rainfall on the day previous to weighing 1,500 pound grass fed cattle at home was accompanied by an average reduction of 13 pounds per head in the amount of shrink.

"Fifteen hundred pound steers were found to fill about 20 pounds more at the terminal market at 80 degrees Fahrenheit than at 30 degrees Fahrenheit.

"No advantage, from the standpoint of fill, resulted in holding cattle in the sale yards longer than eight hours.

"The marketing of both cattle and lambs from Virginia is highly seasonal.

"The practical loading weights for lambs are 9,000 and 17,000 pounds respectively per single deck and per double deck car instead of 12,000 and 18,000 pounds as provided in the present tariff schedule.

"The lambs which were driven farthest before loading on cars shrank most. The average shrink for lambs shipped from Southwest Virginia to Jersey City and driven 6 to 9 miles was 11.1 per cent, whereas the average shrink for those driven 17 to 25 miles was 12.4 per cent.

"On the average, each increase of 10 hours in railroad transit time was accompanied by an increase of 0.7 per cent in shrink.

"A slight relationship only was found to exist between the loading weight per car and the shrink of lambs.

"No relationship was found to exist between shrink and the time lambs were held in yards before weighing for sale. Consequently, there appears to be little reason for the practice of holding lambs in the sale yards a full day before offering them for sale."

BRIEFS

TWO OFFICIAL STATE GRADES for cream of high quality produced in New Jersey were established October 20 by the New Jersey Board of Agriculture to supplement two milk grades established in June and already in use in various parts of the State. The new cream grades are "New Jersey Grade A Pasteurized" and New Jersey Grade A Raw". The grades may be used by dealers and producers who elect to comply with the regulations.

TWENTY-SEVEN PERCENT of all turkeys marketed in Montana last year were undergrade, largely because they were slaughtered before they were fat, according to Miss H. E. Cushman, extension poultry specialist at Montana State College. Young Toms marketed for the Thanksgiving trade suffered more severely as over 50 per cent of the shipment failed to make the top grade.

FARM WAGES ON OCTOBER 1 were the lowest since 1916, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics index. They were 113 per cent of the 1910-14 pre-war average on October 1 as compared with 150 on October 1 a year ago. The usual upward seasonal average from January to October was reversed this year, when the index of wages fell from 129 on January 1, 1931 to 113 on October 1.

A WIDE VARIETY of mixed vegetables will be shipped from Louisiana this winter, according to Hunter S. Moles, shipping point inspector in that State, as beets, carrots, turnips and greens of various kinds are being planted in volume to supplement the usual shallot shipments.

TESTS OF A LONG LIST of vegetables and fruits preserved by the quick freezing process have been made by the State Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, cooperating with a commercial organization. "Much remains to be done experimentally before the process can be put to general use," according to station specialists, "but it is believed to be quite promising."

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PUBLICATIONS

Copies of the following named mimeographed publications may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

"Marketing Michigan Onions, 1930-31 Season," by R. E. Keller.

"Marketing Wisconsin Potatoes, 1930-31 Season," by C. Donald Schoolcraft.

Marketing Western New York Potatoes, 1930-31 Season," by R. L. Sutton and A. L. Thomas.

Marketing Western New York Apples, 1930-31 Season," by R. L. Sutton and A. L. Thomas.

"Marketing Michigan Potatoes, 1930-31 Season," by R. E. Keller.

"World Wheat Prospects," October 17.

"Estimated Numbers of Apple Trees by Varieties and Ages in Commercial and Farm Orchards in Indiana, January 1, 1923."

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES NOV 2 1931 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 28, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 43

INDIANA TO PUBLISH RESULTS
OF MARKETING STUDY.

Results of a study of the relation of types of farming in northwestern Indiana to local marketing procedure for grain, hay, livestock and feed will be published in a bulletin in the near future by Purdue University, according to information received from T. G. Hornung, extension economist in marketing.

Mr. Hornung reports also that three years' work on a five-year study of elevator costs and incomes has been completed. A mimeographed report giving a summary of each year's findings on this project is issued annually.

The extension program of the University has been divided into three phases consisting of extension marketing schools, dissemination of economic outlook work and market analysis work with marketing associations. The extension marketing schools this season will deal with poultry and hogs, and will be conducted in cooperation with the poultry and hog extension specialists.

Dr. W. B. Stout joined the farm management staff at Purdue, as extension economist in marketing, on August 1. Dr. Stout had been conducting research work in marketing at Ohio State University. The Purnell project in marketing and agricultural adjustments in northwestern Indiana is now being conducted by J. C. Bottom and F. V. Smith in the absence of Prof. Lynn Robertson who is taking advance work in agricultural economics at Cornell University.

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KANSAS ECONOMIC RESEARCH
HAS WIDE SCOPE.

Research work in agricultural economics at Kansas Agricultural College is being continued along the same lines followed for a number of years, according to W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics.

"Our work," Mr. Grimes says, "stresses changes in economic conditions affecting agriculture, needed adjustments, the application of outlook materials, research in prices, taxation, credit, the marketing of grain, livestock, fruits and vegetables, dairy, and poultry products." There have been no changes in the personnel of the department of agricultural economics since July 1 this year.

WASHINGTON STATE SURVEYING
COOPERATIVE MARKETING NEED.

Studies of the possibilities and limitations of cooperative marketing are being made a feature of the economic research and service program this year of Washington State College extension work, according to R. M. Turner, assistant director. The extension service confers with county extension agents and commodity specialists to this end, and assists extension agents in making studies. Mr. Turner says that "when it has been determined that there is a need for an organization and conditions are unfavorable for success, the agent is assisted in developing an educational program to overcome the obstacles and bring about organization."

Study and analysis are also to be made of a few successful organizations relative to capital requirements, working capital, methods and management. These data will be used to help organizations that are now operating, and those that are to be organized to plan their set-up and operations.

F. A. Givan was employed as assistant extension economist of the Washington Extension Service, on September 1. The extension service program in farm marketing, of the college, was discontinued during the past year as a result of the resignation of Robert Cowan, but a new program is to be developed as Mr. Givan becomes familiar with the work in the State.

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NEW MEXICO FEATURES DAIRY
AND POULTRY EFFICIENCY.

Efficiency analyses of dairy and poultry production are receiving special attention in the extension projects this fiscal year of New Mexico College of Agriculture, according to L. H. Hauter, assistant director and extension economist. These analyses are being carried on in connection with farmer cooperators who are keeping complete cost records of dairy and poultry enterprises. Cost and receipt statements are submitted monthly and summaries are returned to the cooperators. At the close of the year, summaries will be made of all records and an analysis made in regard to the efficiency factors.

Mr. Hauter reports that the farm organization material gathered on the Elephant Butte Irrigation Project three years ago is being brought down to date. The material is being re-worked on the basis of present economic conditions for presentation in a circular intended to assist farmers in adjusting their production programs.

The extension service is planning to issue both a winter and summer outlook report during the current fiscal year. Mr. Hauter reports, also, that the extension service is working with the broomcorn growers in the eastern portion of New Mexico to assist them in forming a regional cooperative marketing association. He says that the Roosevelt County Broomcorn Growers' Association has been marketing their broomcorn successfully for about ten years and an attempt is being made to organize local associations in other important broomcorn growing sections with the idea that the various local associations will be affiliated with a regional or national sales agency.

ALABAMA PROGRAM INCLUDES
SIX RESEARCH PROJECTS.

Six economic research projects are being carried on this fiscal year by Alabama Polytechnic Institute department of agricultural economics, reports C.G. Garman, associate research professor in that department. They include a study of farm mortgage credit, cost accounts, changes which farmers are making in response to a changing price level, and three farm management projects.

The department recently completed a project dealing with the relation of quality of cotton to prices paid to farmers and published the results in a bulletin by Professors J. D. Pope and C. M. Clark. Dee R. Eoff, graduate of the University of Arkansas, has replaced Paul A. Taylor on the department's staff. Dr. E. H. Mereness of Cornell University has also been added to the staff, on a temporary appointment.

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LOUISIANA TO STUDY SUGAR
CANE FARM MANAGEMENT.

A study of farm organization and operation in the sugar cane belt of Louisiana was inaugurated recently by Louisiana State University department of research in farm economics, according to R. L. Thompson, head of that department. A rural sociology project dealing with the rural trading centers in Louisiana is also under way.

Studies of farm taxation, and farm organization and operation in the rice area of Louisiana are being made by the department, and their completion scheduled early next year. Four men are engaged in various phases of research in the department. They are R. L. Thompson, R. J. Saville, G. H. Reuss, and T. Lynn Smith.

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RHODE ISLAND ANNOUNCES
ECONOMIC RESEARCH PROGRAM.

The economic research program of Rhode Island Experiment Station, for the current year, consists of work in farm management and cost accounting, consumer preferences on eggs, an egg price and quality study, the cost and returns from grading vegetables, and a survey of the milk supply of Providence, according to information from R. B. Corbett, economist.

Mr. Corbett says that a bulletin on farm management studies in Rhode Island is now in proof form, field work on the two egg studies has been completed, and two years of study of the cost and returns from grading vegetables has also been completed. The Providence milk study will include compilations of the milk supply by States of origin, and the volume of receipts by months and means of transportation.

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WYOMING director of extension, A. E. Bowman, reports: "We have only one project in agricultural economics, dealing with agricultural outlook and cost account studies."

COLORADO SCHEDULES STUDY OF SHEEP FEEDING INDUSTRY.

A study of the sheep feeding industry in Colorado, particularly in connection with prices paid for feeder lambs coming into the feedlots of the State and with prices received for fat lambs on the market has been scheduled this fiscal year by Colorado Agricultural College department of economics and sociology, according to D. N. Donaldson, associate professor of economics.

The department expects, also, to publish a short bulletin in the near future on the results of a roadside market survey conducted by one of the graduate students at the college.

Mr. Donaldson reports that "during the past two years we have been making a study of the business organization of a number of farmer elevators in the eastern part of the State. The purpose of this study was to analyze their financial statements and take back to the elevators the results of this analysis. In September last, Perry V. Hemphill of this department, and W. J. Hart of the Research Division of the Federal Farm Board, held approximately seventeen meetings with directors and managers of these elevators.

"Some of the problems which were called to the attention of these elevator men were as follows: Lack of volume, absentee stockholders, too high dividends on stock, depleted working capital, depleted surplus, business men attempting to control the business in order to increase stock dividends, small membership, too heavy investment, and competition due to changes in methods of delivering grain to elevators."

The results of this two-year study will be published at an early date, and it is planned, also, to carry the study for another year.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE CITES SCOPE OF SERVICE WORK.

The scope of current service activities by New Hampshire Department of Agriculture is cited by L. A. Carlisle, agent in marketing, as follows:

"Our major work is that of market reporting, market information, and assisting in direct marketing problems which come to our attention. We are also engaged in the encouragement of the marketing of New Hampshire grown produce on a graded basis. We have joined with the other New England States in this effort.

"Voluntary grades have been established on three products and we also have the enforcement of the grades and markings of the Apple Grading Law. Considerable of our time and effort is given to this standardization program. During the past year we have entered into a contract with the Division of Fruit and Vegetable Inspection, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for the establishment of State-Federal Shipping Point Inspection and certificate work in our State. This is a new service being rendered to our apple growers this fall. We are in hope that arrangements can be made to offer the same service to our potato growers, especially those of the northern section of our State. We have agreed to serve as an arbitrator in the matter of grade in a deal between the chain store systems functioning in our State and our potato growers who are marketing their product through this outlet.

NEW YORK TO GIVE BUSINESS
AIDS TO FARMER COOPERATIVES.

A definite program of business assistance for farmers' cooperative associations in New York has been originated by extension economists at Cornell University in an effort to aid officers and members in determining from financial statements the changes in their business policies and financial statements the changes in their business policies and financial plan that will allow greater efficiency, according to M. C. Bond, Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management.

Mr. Bond says that of the 104 local cooperatives which are scattered widely over the principal agricultural regions of the State, about one-third purchase supplies for members and about one-third market produce. The remainder both purchase supplies and market produce. The total business done by these 104 local cooperatives in 1929 was \$11,557,550, of which about half was for supplies purchased.

The extension project is designed to offer assistance to these cooperatives to prevent losses due to avoidable inefficiencies. Accounting by the organizations will form the foundation work in the project, and audits will be encouraged. Dr. F. A. Harper, who completed graduate work at Cornell in October, this year, has been assigned to handle the business and membership problems of the associations.

Mr. Bond reports, also, that in connection with a "Cow Culling Campaign" instigated in the State by the State Farm Bureau Federation, regional meetings are being held with farmers, at which specialists in animal husbandry and economics are presenting information concerning the dairy cow cycle, the trends and numbers of dairy cows and heifers, trends and production per cow, the present market situation, and the various factors leading to the advisability of culling cows more rapidly than usual, and especially before they are stabled for the winter.

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ALABAMA CUTS WAREHOUSE
INSPECTION STAFF.

H. S. Holloway has succeeded S. A. Burns as head of the Warehouse Division, Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries, and five inspectors have been dropped on account of short finances, according to Seth P. Storrs, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries.

MISSISSIPPI SEEKING NEW
OUTLETS FOR FARM PRODUCTS.

Extension of the marketing area for Mississippi farm products is being sought by the Mississippi Agricultural Service Department, through advertising of Mississippi commodities by means of cooking schools in territory not familiar with these products, and by sales campaigns to dispose of surpluses of these commodities, according to E. C. McInnis, director.

Mr. McInnis reports that Robert A. Fleming, Federal-State Fruit and Vegetable Inspector, has been added to the personnel of his office, and that T. M. Patterson, in charge of marketing work for the Extension Department of the A. & M. College, and E. M. Graham, former marketing specialist for the department, have been withdrawn.

IOWA OUTLINES CURRENT
RESEARCH AND SERVICE PROGRAM.

The following list of research projects for the current year at Iowa State College, agricultural economics section, has been furnished by Paul L. Miller:

Livestock:

1. Seasonal fluctuation in the marketing of Iowa hogs.
2. Direct marketing of livestock in Iowa.
3. Analysis of operations of livestock shipping association.
4. Costs of truck transportation of livestock.
5. Market destination of and packer demand for Iowa hogs.

Grain:

1. Survey of the cooperative elevator business of Iowa.
2. Holding or storage operations of cooperative elevator companies.
3. Iowa commercial supplies of corn and oats—origin, destination, disposition and seasonal fluctuation.

Poultry:

1. Quality differentiation in country egg marketing.

Mr. Miller reports that service projects of the section, in livestock, grain, poultry, and dairy marketing are the same as for last year except for the addition of a general project called "Principles of Co-operative Marketing". He says that several of the county farm bureaus have requested a service project of this kind, and that during the year many meetings and conferences will be held over the State for the purpose of clarifying thought upon the purpose and technique of cooperative marketing enterprises.

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MINNESOTA ADDS CANADA
PROFESSOR TO STAFF.

Dr. Robert W. Murchie, formerly professor of rural sociology and agricultural economics at Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, has accepted an appointment to a professorship of sociology in the University of Minnesota. Dr. Murchie will be engaged part time on research in rural sociology at the Minnesota Experiment Station. He succeeds Dr. C. C. Zimmerman who resigned to accept a position at Harvard University.

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MAINE REDUCES INSPECTION FORCE.

Maine Department of Agriculture is now operating with approximately 60 per cent of the number of food products inspectors used a year ago, according to C. M. White, chief, division of markets. Mr. White says that "the usual amount of temporary help for inspection work was taken on at the beginning of the shipping season, but owing to the small apple crop, the limited foreign demand and the ruinously low prices for potatoes, we have already begun to lay off part of our inspection force."

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"A YEAR'S PROGRESS IN SOLVING FARM PROBLEMS OF ILLINOIS, 1930-31," has been published by Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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November 4, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 44

WASHINGTON STATE FEATURESFRUIT MARKETING STUDIES.

Marketing research by Washington State College of Agriculture embraces six projects dealing with apple prices, fruit storage, packing plants, and cooperative marketing, according to Edward C. Johnson, Dean.

A study is being made of apple prices and their relation to marketing methods, and an analysis of the economic, operating, and business set-up of successful fruit packing plants is under way. Other projects include "financing Washington cooperative organizations," "the causative factors of success or failure in the last five years' growth and development of Washington cooperatives," "economic aspects of fruit storage in Washington" and "a study of trade practices in the marketing of Washington apples."

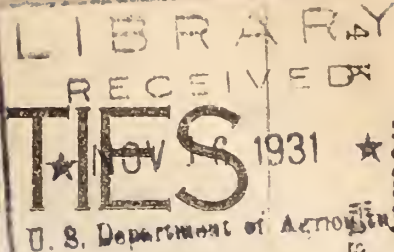
Two projects in farm management, now under way, are "the development of profitable set-ups for types of irrigation farming adapted to the non-orchard areas of the Yakima Valley, and the economic relation of tractors to farm organization in the grain growing areas of eastern Washington. In rural sociology a study is being made of "the flow of rural population and wealth to urban centers and the flow of urban population and wealth to rural areas."

Dean Johnson reports that all of these projects are active. Most of the field work has been completed for the two projects in farm management and the one project in rural sociology. The field work has been completed in the fruit storage studies. The other projects are well under way, but are not yet nearing completion.

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RHODE ISLAND ADDS DAIRYINSPECTORS TO STAFF.

The Rhode Island Department of Agriculture has been augmented recently by the addition of a state deputy milk inspector and three field inspectors in the dairy department, according to Harry R. Lewis, commissioner of agriculture. Mr. Lewis reports that the responsibility of these men is to enforce the provisions of Chapter 1777, Rhode Island's new inspection act, which requires that all dairies producing milk for sale in Rhode Island, all creameries handling, processing or pasteurizing milk for sale in Rhode Island, and all stores selling milk in Rhode Island be inspected and registered.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
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NORTH CAROLINA ECONOMICS
FORCE IS INCREASED.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering department of agricultural economics has been enlarged since July 1 by the addition of J. F. Criswell as extension farm management specialist, and C. H. Hamilton as associate rural sociologist.

Joseph G. Knapp, associate agricultural economist, reports that "in marketing we are making a study of the way in which cotton is bought and sold at local points, and the relation of grade and staple to prices paid at local points. A study is also being made of the cooperative associations functioning in the State. Attention is being given to the promotion of the Eastern Livestock Marketing Association insofar as it relates to North Carolina and to other general cooperative associations. Most of the economic projects are well under way although some of them are running for a period of several years."

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NEW MEXICO STRESSES LONG
TIME ECONOMIC PROJECTS.

"This department is fully sold on the idea of long time economic projects, and practically all of the work that we are doing calls for data covering three to five years or more," according to A. L. Walker, agricultural economist, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts department of agricultural economics.

In keeping with this plan," Mr. Walker says, "our Purnell Project XX entitled 'A Farm Organization and Marketing Analysis in the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District' will be carried on for at least two more years. Purnell Project XIII entitled 'The Cost of Marketing and Producing New Mexico Fruits and Vegetables' will be continued for three or more years. Purnell Project XXII, being carried on in cooperation with the poultry department of this institution, will be completed by June 30, 1932."

Mr. Walker states that a bulletin is being prepared on the results of a two-year farm organization study in the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, and another bulletin setting forth the findings in a project entitled "The Economics of Sheep Production in New Mexico." The department has ready for distribution reports to its cooperators in farm organization studies in the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, and to cooperators in a project on the marketing and grading of New Mexico eggs.

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VIRGINIA ANNOUNCES CHANGES
IN MARKETING PERSONNEL.

Appointment of T. W. Ayres as supervisor of Federal State shipping point inspection for fruits and vegetables in Virginia; Hollis Shomo in charge of certification of poultry flocks and hatcheries, and Cecil Rogers in charge of egg grading is reported as having been made since July 1, by J. H. Meek, director, Virginia Division of Markets.

MISSOURI MAKING NUMEROUS
ECONOMIC RESEARCH STUDIES.

Fifteen economic research projects this fiscal year are reported by O. R. Johnson, professor of agricultural economics, University of Missouri department of agricultural economics. They are:

1. Cost of Family Living on the Farm. This was begun in 1909 and will be continued indefinitely. There has been one publication, Station Bulletin 213, issued in 1924.
2. Seasonal Hog Marketings. This project was begun in July, 1930 and it is hoped to have it completed by July 1931.
3. Land Tenure in Missouri. The project was started in 1913 and will probably be continued indefinitely. Two bulletins have been published, Station Bulletins 167 and 121.
4. The Relation of Farm Improvements to Earnings and Value of Farm Land. The study was started in 1919 and will probably be completed in 1933.
5. A Study and Demonstration of Adjustments and Farm Organization and Operation as Related to the Corn Borer in North Western Missouri. This was begun in 1930 and the probable date of completion is 1933.
6. Prices and Grades of Cotton. This was begun in 1929 and the probable date of completion is 1932.
7. Utilization of Labor on the Farm. This was begun in 1912 and will probably be continued indefinitely. There has been one publication, Station Bulletin 6.
8. Marketing Livestock. This was started in 1930 and will probably be completed by July, 1932.
9. The Economic Use of Power, Labor, and Machinery in Crop Production. This was begun in 1929 and is expected to be completed in 1932.
10. Tractor and Other Farm Equipment Costs on the Farm. This was begun in 1915 and will probably be continued indefinitely.
11. Farm Cost Accounting. This project was started in 1909 and will probably be continued indefinitely. The following publications have been issued: Experiment Station Circulars 97, 110; Station Bulletins 125, 152, 156, 165, 190, 213, 219, 262.
12. Farm Real Estate Situation for Missouri for 1927-1930. The data are complete through 1930, but the project will be continued indefinitely. Research Bulletin 154 has been published.
13. Types of Farming in Missouri. This project was started in 1929, and probably will be completed by June, 1923.
14. Missouri Farmers Tax Position. This was started in 1929 and has recently been completed and Station Bulletin 291 published.
15. Assessment and Taxation of Farm Real Estate in Missouri. This project was begun in 1930 and the date of completion is February 1, 1932.

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OKLAHOMA MARKET COMMISSION
REDUCES PERSONNEL.

"During the depression we are attempting to cut down expenses in every division of our department and are using only such people as we are compelled to have," reports H. N. Naylor, secretary, Oklahoma State Market Commission. Mr. Naylor says that A. R. Duncan, chief clerk, was discontinued on July 1 last; also W. A. Clark, an inspector who had charge of the northeastern hay division.

SOUTH DAKOTA LISTSNINE RESEARCH PROJECTS.

Nine economic research projects for the current fiscal year are reported by J. W. Wilson, director of experiment stations, South Dakota State College. They include problems in elevator management, financing and organization; a study of the credit needs of South Dakota agriculture and of the credit agencies serving it; correlation of South Dakota prices and production; cattle ranch management in northwestern South Dakota; a study of farm organization and management in Area VI of which Potter County is typical; large scale farming in South Dakota; a study of land valuation in typical areas of South Dakota; a study of the elements of risk; and a study of farm organization and farm practices in the wheat producing areas of South Dakota.

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ILLINOIS TO ORGANIZENEW ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT.

The University Senate, University of Illinois, has approved the organization of a new department in the University, which will include the work now in the Division of Farm Organization and Management, the Division of Agricultural Economics, the agricultural economics courses taught in the general Economics Department of the College of Commerce, and the marketing courses and work being done in the various commodity departments of the agricultural college, according to Charles L. Stewart, chief of the division of agricultural economics.

Dr. Stewart reports that the division of agricultural economics is carrying on much the same research program as in earlier years, with emphasis on land problems, grain marketing, the organization of cooperative milk marketing associations, and price studies. A research project on credit has been initiated this year. The service program of the division consists of economic advice to a considerable variety of interests, including farmers and cooperative associations, detailed advice and counsel to a group of milk marketing associations, and a vigorous carrying out of the adjustment and outlook projects which has been in effect for several years.

The entire extension program of the college, Dr. Stewart says, is being redirected to take care of emergency needs which have arisen in connection with the severe price deflation.

Since July 1, E. L. McBride, formerly of the staff of Oklahoma Agricultural College, has joined the Division of Agricultural Economics as a research assistant. Ranbir Singh, a native of Punjab, India, has also been added to the staff as a research assistant. Dr. Oswalt Vopelius, who was research assistant in agricultural economics until September 1, has severed his connection with the institution.

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VERMONT HAS SUCCESSWITH QUALITY LABEL.

"We have attained especial success in marketing maple products and dressed turkeys under the New England Quality label," reports E. H. Jones, Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture. Commissioner Jones says that the Vermont Department of Agriculture "conducts no actual research work, but our market service is built up around the New England Farm Marketing Program in use by the six New England States."

IDAHO STUDYING FARM
MANAGEMENT AND COSTS.

"We conducted considerable field research during the past summer dealing with a study of farm organization in the Upper Snake River region of eastern Idaho and studies of dairy efficiency, cost of production of sugar beets, and cost of production of potatoes," reports E. J. Iddings, dean, Idaho College of Agriculture. Dean Iddings states that the Idaho extension men are working on problems concerned with the organization of farmers and with marketing activities, and that the extension specialist in marketing has been giving his time to a general survey of the cooperative organizations that now exist in Idaho.

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CALIFORNIA APPOINTS EXTENSION
SPECIALIST IN MARKETING.

F. R. Wilcox was appointed on September 15 as extension specialist in marketing of the University of California college of agriculture. An additional appointee is to be announced at an early date. The program of work, now being organized, has been divided into three classifications:

1. Research studies on specific marketing problems as requested by cooperative and commercial agencies.
2. Assisting with cooperative organization and membership campaigns as requested by farmer groups.
3. The development and teaching of marketing principles to interested groups throughout the State.

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NEW JERSEY TO REPORT ON
TAXATION AND FARM MANAGEMENT SURVEYS.

Bulletins on farm taxes in New Jersey and dairy farm management surveys made this year by New Jersey Department of Agricultural Economics will be published at an early date, according to Allen G. Waller, chief of that department.

"Our economic research and service program for the current fiscal year," Mr. Waller says, "consists very largely of farm management surveys, record keeping work and a certain amount of marketing information."

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NEVADA MAKING SURVEY
OF PRODUCTION COSTS.

Cost of production studies on farms in western Nevada are being made by Nevada Experiment Station, according to F. B. Headley, chief, department of farm development. This project was begun in 1926 and will continue indefinite. Mr. Headley reports that "no marketing projects are contemplated in the near future."

ALABAMA PASSES STRAWBERRY
GRADING AND MARKING LAW.

An act providing for the creation of official State grades for strawberries and prescribing the marking of containers therefor, has been passed by the Alabama Legislature on July 30, 1931.

The law states that "the grades for strawberries recommended by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and recognized in the central markets of the country as Government Grades with an additional grade to be known as Alabama Combination grade, it being an intermediate grade between U.S. Number One and U.S. Number Two, are hereby made the official State grades for all strawberries in the State of Alabama presented for intrastate or interstate shipment, and that all containers so presented for shipment, whether by truck, train, or boat, shall have stamped thereon the name, address or serial number of the person producing or marketing the strawberries, as well as the name and grade of the strawberries contained therein. No standard established under this section for the grade of strawberries shall effect the right of any person to dispose of such strawberries without conforming to the standards set forth in such, but when such strawberries are presented for shipment without having been graded to conform to such standards, such person shall be required to mark or stamp in a conspicuous place on each crate or container, in dark colored letters not less than one inch in height the word 'Unclassified', or the word 'Ungraded', as the case may be."

Section 2 of the law provides that "any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, and may also be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail or hard labor for the county for not more than six months, one or both, in the discretion of the court."

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SOUTH CAROLINA REPORTS
ON ECONOMIC PROJECTS.

Studies are being conducted by South Carolina Experiment Station in general agricultural economics, farm management and marketing, according to W. C. Jensen of that Station. The general studies are devoted to determining land price trends and the factors affecting land values. Credit studies have been conducted for several years and are being summarized for publication. The farm management investigations are centered in four important types of farming areas of the State. Intensive studies of cotton marketing are being carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture; four phases of cotton marketing emphasized are grade and staple estimates, price studies, movements of cotton and marketing margins. A study of the marketing of South Carolina hogs is under way. Publications are being prepared on farm management, marketing and the general studies as conditions warrant.

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A LIST OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORIES, compiled by Everett E. Edwards, may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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PENNSYLVANIA CREATES NEW BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Establishment of a Bureau of Statistics and Information by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, through consolidation of the Division of Publications and Publicity with the Bureau of Statistics, has been announced by Secretary John A. McSparran of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. George F. Johnson, graduate of Ohio State University and Ph. D. in agricultural economics from the University of Wisconsin, 1926, has been named as director of the new bureau. Mr. Johnson has been editor and publicity director for the Pennsylvania department and the State Farm Show for the past seven years, and has been serving as acting director of the Bureau of Statistics since the retirement of L. H. Wible, last spring.

The functions of the new bureau, in addition to departmental publicity and publications work, will include the collection and tabulation of various farm economic reports.

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MISSISSIPPI TO STUDY MARKETING FUNCTIONS OF FARM BUREAU.

A project having to do with the marketing functions performed by the Farm Bureau with "their comparative efficiency and costs" is being planned by Mississippi Department of Agricultural Economics, according to Lewis E. Long, research economist of that department.

Mr. Long reports that currently active economic projects by the department embrace studies of cotton grade, staple, and price, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, and studies of comparative costs of production and prices received for cotton grown from improved and unimproved seed. A study pertaining to the farm power situation in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta is now in manuscript form and will probably go to the printer within the next two weeks.

Service activities by the department consist of assisting the extension division in the preparation and dissemination of the agricultural outlook report for 1932; assisting the Mississippi Cooperative Cotton Association in preparing a pamphlet on Cooperative Cotton Marketing for use in night classes by vocational high school teachers, and assisting the State Agricultural Advisory Council in organizing sixteen one-variety cotton communities in the State in the spring of 1931.

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REGULATIONS governing the sale of commercial fertilizers in New York State, which become effective on January 1 next, will require that fertilizer grades as well as the guaranteed analysis be expressed in terms of nitrogen rather than ammonia, as in the past.

ILLINOIS FARM RECORD
WORK SHOWS INCREASE.

Continuation of farm record work which "has shown a normal expansion year," is reported for this fiscal year by H. C. M. Case, head of the University of Illinois department of farm organization and management, who says that "more than 2,000 Illinois farmers are cooperating with the farm bureaus and the University of Illinois in keeping farm account books as a part of the extension activity."

A new project in the study of the place of the all-purpose tractor on the farm, and a study of horse operated farms were started this year by the department. Studies in the field of cost and enterprise organization among poultry producers and farm flock producers were started in 1930 and are being continued in 1931, Mr. Case says.

"Farm management material," according to Mr. Case, "is forming an important part of the adjustment conference program which is devoted to the topic: 'Farm Prices and Agricultural Adjustments'."

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KENTUCKY APPOINTS FIELD
AGENT IN MARKETING.

E. A. Johnson has been appointed as Field Agent in Marketing by University of Kentucky department of markets and rural finance, according to H. Bruce Price, head of that department. Mr. Johnson was formerly graduate assistant in agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota. He will work primarily on the department's project of economic information.

Discussing current economic research, Mr. Price reports that "a study of management problems of cooperative strawberry marketing associations has been completed, as has also an analysis of the factors affecting the price of burley tobacco. Published summaries of these studies will shortly be available for distribution. Other studies include trucking as a factor in livestock marketing, an analysis of prices of dark types of tobacco, recent history of farm prices in Kentucky, farm real estate taxation, status of cooperation in Kentucky, and financial organization of farms.

"In the field of extension, special consideration is being given to assist farmers with tobacco marketing problems. About fifty community educational meetings have been held in the sections of the State that produce dark-fired tobacco, in cooperation with the Federal Farm Board. Their purpose has been to inform farmers regarding cooperative marketing of tobacco. About 200 community tobacco sorting demonstrations will be held during November and December to demonstrate the best methods of sorting and preparing tobacco for market.

"Another important feature of the extension work will be a tobacco news service. Price quotations will be prepared for the Lexington burley market and broadcast daily as a part of the University broadcasting program. This is a pioneer quotation and news service for burley tobacco and it is a service for which tobacco growers expressed high regard during the marketing season of 1930-31 when the service was developed."

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"MARKET PREFERENCES AND PREMIUMS FOR MAINE POTATOES." is the title of Bulletin 2 by Maine Department of Agriculture.

MARYLAND MAKING STUDY
OF CANNING TOMATO QUALITY.

A compilation of data collected in connection with the inspection of canning house tomatoes with a view to determining the actual tonnage involved, and the percentage which graded U.S. No. 1, No. 2, and culls, is being made by Maryland State Department of Markets, according to S. B. Shaw, chief inspector. This compilation is to be followed by a study to determine, if possible, the extent to which growers have changed their culling practices as a result of the inspection service.

Mr. Shaw reports also that the Maryland department has been conducting a survey of the Baltimore market, wholesale and retail, to determine the supply and condition of fruits and vegetables delivered on that market, the source of origin, and the price and capacity of the market for these commodities. A similar survey has been conducted on the Washington market with respect to the quality, price, condition, and delivery of fresh eggs through the chain and independent grocery stores, in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The department hopes, as a result of a survey of the production, grading and packing of cantaloupes in Wicomico and Dorchester counties, to conduct systematic demonstrations in grading and packing with a view to placing on the market more uniform grade and pack of this commodity.

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MASSACHUSETTS LISTS TEN
RESEARCH PROJECTS THIS YEAR.

Ten economic research projects are under way this fiscal year at Massachusetts Agricultural College extension service. They embrace studies of the consumer demand for eggs, relation of quality to price of nearby hennerly eggs, competitive factors influencing the supply of market milk and cream in Massachusetts, part time farming, recreational and forestry uses of land in Massachusetts, analysis of markets for certain Massachusetts vegetables, changing methods of wholesale distribution of perishables, an egg marketing program for the Massachusetts poultry industry, the onion situation in the Connecticut Valley, and the relation of different varieties of apples to market values.

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PENNSYLVANIA STUDYING
POTATO AND MILK MARKETING.

The research program in marketing for this fiscal year, by Pennsylvania State College department of agricultural economics, will be largely in the fields of potato marketing and milk marketing, according to F. P. Weaver, head of that department.

Mr. Weaver reports that the milk marketing work in progress at present consists in analysis of data collected on the available sources of milk for the Pittsburgh market, which will be available for printing in about two months. In potato marketing the department is studying the effect of merchandising problems of putting up potatoes in small containers of various types.

ARKANSAS DEVELOPS PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PROGRAM FOR STATE.

A series of economic conferences in which an agricultural program for both production and marketing was worked out for the nine areas into which the State of Arkansas has been divided for this purpose has been completed by University of Arkansas extension service, according to E. H. Reed, extension economist. The programs are being printed in bulletin form.

Mr. Reed reports also that "a farm management extension program is now being worked out for the State, which will include general farm accounts and cost accounts. These will give the farmer specific economic information upon which he can adjust his farm enterprise and also provide much needed information upon which general recommendations can be based.

"A fruit and vegetable marketing survey is now being conducted in ten counties in southern Arkansas by the agricultural extension service. It includes a study of the volume of fruits and vegetables available for marketing, the present processing, transportation facilities, and marketing organizations.

"Most of the vegetables in this area are now marketed through small local or county marketing associations which compete directly with one another for markets. When the survey has been completed, plans will probably be formulated for the organization of an area association whereby these local associations may cooperate in their marketing work and if found desirable use the facilities of the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange. As soon as work is completed in this area, it is planned to carry on similar work in other sections of the State.

"Attempts are being made by the extension service to assist cattle producers in northern Arkansas in the marketing of feeder cattle. Due to financial conditions in the corn belt, these feeder cattle have not been selling as readily as usual. Due to abundant feed crops in many sections of the State, attempts are being made to move many of these cattle to Arkansas feeders. A number of grading demonstrations have been held to inform the cattle producers on the grades and the value of grading, as well as price differences on various grades."

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NORTH DAKOTA MAKES CHANGES IN ASSIGNMENTS.

F. C. Turner has taken over the market information work formerly carried on by O. M. Fuller at North Dakota Agricultural College department of marketing and rural organizations. Mr. Fuller was transferred to farm management work when Rex E. Willard resigned to become head of the Washington State Agricultural College department of agricultural economics. Mr. Turner's work consists in broadcasting price and market information daily as compiled from information coming in over the leased wire from the United States Department of Agriculture; also the issuance of a weekly market information summary which is mailed to nearly 7,000 persons. A weekly market summary is prepared for broadcasting stations not located in Fargo.

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"MAINE POTATO QUALITY RELATED TO MARKET PRICES," has been issued as Bulletin 3, by Maine Department of Agriculture.

VIRGINIA STUDIES FACTORS
AFFECTING PRICE OF WOOL.

The yearly world wool production, the wholesale price of cotton on the New Orleans market, the wholesale price of silk and the average weekly wages for New York City factory workers have considerable effect on the wholesale prices of fine Delaine 3/8 blood and 1/4 blood wools on the Boston market, Virginia Polytechnic Institute department of agricultural economics and rural sociology has learned in a study of wool marketing costs.

H. N. Young, head of the department, reports that economic research investigations during the past fiscal year have been carried on by the department in connection with ten projects. They are: systems of dairy farm management for the Richmond milk producing area; a study of the market distribution of Virginia dairy products; marketing woodland products; marketing Virginia tobacco; tax laws of Virginia; livestock marketing costs; wool marketing costs; the Cumberland-Shenandoah apple study; cost of production and profits under the systems of farming in the early potato growing areas of Virginia, and a farm management and rural living study in Grayson County, Virginia.

In the tobacco marketing study the department reached tentative conclusions in connection with practices used in curing flue-cured and fire-cured tobacco on farms, that differences in the skill with which different farmers cure their tobacco has a great deal to do with financial returns, but that the process of curing tobacco is so poorly understood from the standpoint of physical science, little can be done at present toward improving practices except to recommend that the methods of the more successful curers be followed as closely as possible. It seems impossible at the present time, Mr. Young says, to describe the methods of the best tobacco curers in terms sufficiently exact to enable anyone to duplicate the procedure from merely reading the description.

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HAWAII APPOINTS FARM
MANAGEMENT AGENT.

Appointment of M. Maneki as assistant farm management and marketing agent, September 1, 1931, has been reported by the University of Hawaii.

A. S. T. Lund, extension marketing and farm management agent for the University, reports that cost of production studies are now being conducted among twelve poultry farmers throughout the Territory. Other activities include a study of land utilization in the Territory; organization of farmers into associations for educational, cooperative production, and marketing work; publication of local news articles and radio talks on current marketing and economic information; publication of a weekly market review of prices in the Honolulu market, and publication of a bulletin on cooperative organization and a statistical handbook on agricultural statistics pertaining to agriculture in Hawaii, in the form of an annual statistical outlook report.

Mr. Lund says that "these projects are all in their first year of trial. The Economics Department began for the first time in September 1930."

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"THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT" of Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, covering activities from July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931, has been issued as Bulletin 352 by the University of Vermont.

SUMMARY OF TRUCK-RAIL SHRINKAGE STUDY

by R. C. Ashby
University of Illinois
Division of Livestock Marketing

During the last three years, through the cooperation of carefully selected livestock farmers, we have secured information on farm-to-market shrinkage of hogs marketed by truck and by rail. In order to secure information on the accuracy of farm weights we tested cooperator's farm scales. In tabulating results only weight reports from farms having good farm scales were used. A summary of the results follows:

On 1252 hogs marketed by truck (average haul 26.7 miles) the average shrink from farm feedlot to market was 1.23 percent; on 2084 hogs shipped by rail (average haul 128.8 miles) the average shrink from farm feedlot to market was 1.19 per cent. In other words, no significant difference.

Truck hogs not fed and watered at the market showed greater shrink than those hauled similar distances but fed and watered at the market - .88 percent shrink vs. .38 percent gain at 15 miles or less; 2.23 percent vs. 1.63 percent shrink where trucked 16 to 35 miles.

Truck hogs fed and watered at the market showed less shrink than hogs shipped by rail - 1.33 percent shrink on 122 hogs vs. 1.79 percent shrink on 932 head. Average haul on truck hogs was 75 miles (29 miles if one consignor omitted), 136 miles on rail hogs.

Truck hogs given less than a full feed at the farm and not fed and watered at the market showed greater shrink than rail hogs having less than a full feed at the farm but fed and watered at the market - 1.67 percent shrink on 310 hogs by truck vs. .63 percent shrink on 1152 hogs by rail. Average truckage haul was 24 miles; by rail it was 109 miles.

Hogs given less than a full feed at the farm appeared to shrink less both by rail and by truck - part of the shrink occurring before the farm weights were taken.

Shrinkage by truck apparently tended to increase with the distance trucked, being 1.24 per cent (farm to market) on 89 hogs trucked 36 miles or more, and 1.37 per cent on 69 hogs trucked 55 miles or more.

With truck shipments rolling farther and farther to market, stockmen find it advisable to check carefully on the results of feeding and watering hogs after arrival at the market. With favorable weather truck shipments moving short distances, say 5 to 10 miles, and weighed immediately on arrival at the market, may be fed at the farm previous to loading and may retain most of their fill. On hauls of considerable length that is not done. On the other hand, hogs trucked a considerable distance will seldom eat well immediately after unloading. Let them rest a little; then feed and water to advantage.

The foregoing results should be regarded as tentative until further studies of the problem are reported. In the meantime stockmen will make no mistake in checking truck and rail shrinkage, over their own distances and under their own conditions, first making sure that the farm scales used are accurate at the weights that are being weighed.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1931
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

November 18, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 46

CONFERENCE TO FORMULATE LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM.

The "broad outlines of a national land utilization program" will be indicated at the concluding session this week-end of the three-day conference on land utilization called by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and the Association of Land Grant Colleges, at Chicago. The announced purpose of the conference is to consider essential steps toward a national policy of land utilization, and the bearing of such a policy on problems now confronting agriculture. More than forty topics bearing on the economic use or misuse of agricultural land have been scheduled for discussion.

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"FAILURE TO PAY BROKERAGE" HELD VIOLATION OF PERISHABLES ACT.

Failure to pay brokerage or commission due as compensation to brokers or commission men in negotiating sales of fresh fruits or vegetables in interstate commerce is a violation under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, the United States Department of Agriculture announces as the result of an opinion rendered by the Solicitor of the department under date of November 6. Section 2, Subdivision 4, of the act relates to failure "truly and correctly to account promptly in respect of any such transaction in any such commodity to the person with whom such transaction is had."

The Solicitor holds that the words "such transaction" and the phrase "the person with whom such transaction is had" may be as appropriately applied to transactions had between brokers and commission men with their principals as transactions between seller and buyer. He states further: "I am inclined to think therefore that when a shipper, who is in fact a 'dealer' as defined by the act, neglects or refuses to pay a commission merchant or broker for services rendered as such, a complaint made by such commission merchant or broker for the purpose of securing an award of damages under the act may be properly entertained as a failure or refusal 'truly and correctly to account' to such commission men or brokers for their services thus rendered."

Prior to this decision there was some doubt as to whether brokers or commission men could avail themselves of the provisions of this act in collecting their compensation. Complaints against dealers for failure to pay brokers or commission men will hereafter be entertained by the department.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS for Porto Rican pineapples have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS
CONVENE AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Problems of rural government, taxation, plant quarantines and other agricultural issues are being considered at the annual convention of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Department of Agriculture at Kansas City, Mo., this week-end. The association committee on plant quarantines has recommended that attention be given to the disadvantages as well as the advantages of plant quarantines and that such quarantines be imposed and maintained only after their economic aspects have been considered.

At the opening of the session on November 19, William B. Duryee, New Jersey secretary of agriculture, urged that "minimum standards for milk should be established by the various States through State action and opportunity given to municipalities to enforce the provisions of the State standards and to establish additional safeguards."

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NEW ENGLAND TURKEYS
TO BE SOLD ON GRADE.

A relatively large portion of the turkeys to be sold for the Thanksgiving trade in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, will go to market carrying the New England Label, says the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture. Representatives of the State departments of agriculture will inspect the birds after they have been dressed, either at farms or points of delivery, to make certain that the turkeys comply with grade requirements.

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TUSKEGEE MAKING FARM
ECONOMIC RESEARCH STUDIES.

Two hundred farm labor income records will be compiled by the survey method this fiscal year as part of the agricultural economic research program of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, according to R. C. Atkins, director of agriculture. Three hundred farm inventories are to be made in the State, and fifty complete cost account records will be obtained from farms in different parts of the State in order to get a cross section idea of production costs among Negro farmers.

J. R. Otis is in charge of agricultural economics at the Institute, and V. C. Turner is in charge of extension marketing.

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NEW JERSEY TO STUDY
POULTRY AND PRODUCE AUCTIONS.

A study of local poultry and produce auctions operating in New Jersey has been undertaken as a marketing project of the Experiment Station and Extension Service of New Jersey Agricultural College, according to W. G. Meal, extension economist in marketing. The purpose of the study is to ascertain facts which might aid in more efficient operation of cooperative associations utilizing the auction method of sale at country shipping points.

NORTH DAKOTA REPORTS ON
CURRENT RESEARCH WORK.

The principal research projects of North Dakota Agricultural college department of marketing and rural organizations this fiscal year are listed by Alva H. Benton, head of that department, as follows:

1. Losses and gains of farmers' elevators in hedging flaxseed. This study will be completed during the fiscal year.
2. An analysis of the grades and classes of livestock marketed by the various counties of North Dakota. This is a three-year study and involves the classification of about 60,000 individual animals annually. The report of the first year's analysis is nearly ready for the printer.
3. Marketing wool. This manuscript is now in the hands of the printer.
4. A study of the various finance agencies serving North Dakota farmers. This project is just being started.
5. A five-year study of factors entering into the success or failure of rural organizations has been completed and is in the hands of the printer. An extension circular has been prepared on this topic.
6. A standard of living study involving a number of North Dakota farmers for a period of years is under way.
7. A study of primary population groups and social organizations in one area of North Dakota will be completed during the fiscal year.

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WYOMING FEATURES STUDY
OF DIRECT MARKETING.

"One of our survey programs on which we have been devoting some time has been the direct marketing of feeder cattle and feeder sheep from the range to the feed lots with a 'feed in transit' privilege," according to A. F. Vass, head, agronomy and agricultural economics, Wyoming College of Agriculture.

"We have carried on this work by securing a list of cattle and sheep producers with the number of different classes of animals they will have to sell and the approximate weights and the dates the animals will be off the range and ready for market. I then secured a list of the feeders in the corn belt who desire to feed lambs or steers and the class and approximate weight of the animals desired. I have sent names of feeders to the producers and have sent the names of producers to the corn belt feeders, so as to bring them in direct contact and enable them to make direct purchases and sales.

"We have had many inquiries from the corn belt feeders regarding share feeding contract of both lambs and steers and I have worked out the approximate cost of feeding the different aged animals and the necessary spread along with the cost of feed lot gains. I have, from this material, worked out lamb and steer feeding contracts in which the net proceeds from the sale of slaughter animals are divided between the feeder and producer on the basis of the contribution of each party.

"We also have two consumer area projects under way in which we are studying the extent of production of various commodities in the local communities in-so-much as they are influenced by local consumption."

MISSISSIPPI EXPANDS
EXTENSION ECONOMICS STAFF.

Three additions to the extension economics staff of Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, this fiscal year, are reported by T. M. Patterson, extension economist in charge. They are: M. S. Shaw, extension economist in marketing; H. L. Hopper, extension economist in marketing, and T. L. Gaston, extension economist in farm management.

The 1932 program for farm management activities embraces the collection and interpretation of census and local data for use by county agents and leaders in an economic conference to formulate a long time county agricultural program; record keeping demonstrations, and the preparation of comprehensive credit statements for use by farmers in securing credit. The program for the dissemination of economic information embraces the issuance of information on the current economic outlook on Mississippi products; holding farmers' meetings on outlook, and distributing annual outlook and statistical information.

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OHIO STUDYING MARKETING
ACTIVITIES IN STATE.

The principal marketing projects recently or at present underway by Ohio College of Agriculture extension service, as reported by B. A. Wallace, extension specialist in marketing, are "Mr. Hauck's study of 'Marketing Cannery Tomatoes in Ohio', 'Roadside Marketing', and 'Truck Receipts on the Columbus Market'; Mr. Henning's study on 'Factors Influencing the Dressing Percentage of Hogs'; Mr. Stout's recently completed study of 'Factors Influencing the Price of Eggs in the Cleveland Area', and Mr. Wallace's recently completed survey of 'The Status of Farmers Elevators in Ohio.'"

Mr. Wallace reports that "the farm economics extension men are putting on about 150 outlook meetings at different points in the State."

MARYLAND ECONOMICS HEAD
APPOINTED ON TAX COMMISSION.

S. H. DeVault, head, University of Maryland department of agricultural economics, has been appointed by Governor Ritchie of that State, a member of the State Tax Survey Commission which is to make a study of the tax system in the State and report its findings and recommendations at the session of the legislature in 1933.

Mr. DeVault reports that the following projects will be active in 1931-32 in the department of agricultural economics: Organization and business analysis of Maryland farms; economic efficiency of the farm layout; the farm tax problem; economic aspects of farm tenancy and leasing systems in Maryland; the supply and distribution of Maryland tobacco; credit and insurance problems of Maryland farmers, and consumer preference and market demand for eggs in Washington, D. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPORTS
ON RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

The following report on economic research this fiscal year by South Dakota State College department of agricultural economics is made by Sherman E. Johnson, head of that department:

"A one year study of farm organization in Potter County, South Dakota, where detailed farm accounts were kept on a small group of farms and simple farm accounts kept on a total of about fifty farms is now being analyzed for completion.

"A study of somewhat wider scope and somewhat different methodology was started the past spring when we outlined a farm management study of the more intensive wheat areas of this State. About 160 cooperators in seven different counties have been secured. The plan is to obtain farm organization information by a combination of the survey and account methods of collecting data. The farmers will be asked to keep simple farm account records and a route man will visit them three times each year to obtain information regarding labor requirements and practices in crop and livestock production, amount of feed fed to livestock and other supplementary information, in addition to completion of the farm account records.

"During the past year we completed a three year study of the range cattle industry in western South Dakota, cooperatively with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the States of North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. The South Dakota phases of this study are summarized in Bulletin 255, 'Cattle Ranch Organization and Management in Western South Dakota'. We are continuing work with about 20 ranch cooperators by means of accounts kept by ranchers and field visits twice a year to the ranch area in order that we may secure continuous information on the changes taking place in this type of farming.

"In our marketing work we have so far been limited to a study of cooperative grain elevators, carried on cooperatively with the Division of Cooperative Marketing now affiliated with the Farm Board. This study is being completed and we then hope to initiate some work in livestock marketing.

"Research work in prices has been confined mostly to historical studies of the South Dakota farm price structure. In the field of finance we are at present engaged in a study of farm mortgage records obtainable in the county register of deeds office. Professor M. H. Benedict, formerly head of this department and now of the University of California, is completing a manuscript dealing with the incidence of transportation costs as they affect the agricultural industry. Work has also been pursued on the question of the developing of the trucking industry in western South Dakota.

"We are starting a land value project in which we aim to build up a series of data showing land values for different areas in South Dakota over a period of years. We also hope to secure material which will enable us to construct current index numbers of land values for different areas in this State."

Clarence Shanley, formerly connected with the Equity Union Creamery at Pana, Illinois, has joined the extension staff as dairy marketing specialist emphasizing plant management and quality production.

PUBLICATIONSBureau of Agricultural Economics mimeographs:

- "Marketing Western New York Carrots, 1930-31 Season," by R. L. Sutton and A. L. Thomas.
- "Marketing Colorado Onions, 1930-31 Season," by Bryce Morris.
- "Tax Relief, Reform, Revision, Reduction," address by Eric Englund, before National Tax Association, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15.
- "Farm Value, Gross Income and Cash Income from Farm Production, Part III, State Summaries of the Income Estimates 1928-1930."
- "Estimated Numbers of Apple Trees by Varieties and Ages in Commercial and Farm Orchards in Colorado, January 1, 1928."
- "Estimated Numbers of Apple Trees by Varieties and Ages in Commercial and Farm Orchards in Indiana, January 1, 1928."
- "Marketing Florida Citrus, 1930-31 Season," by H. F. Willson.
- "Marketing Western and Central New York Onions, 1930-31 Season," by R. L. Sutton and A. L. Thomas.
- "Marketing Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming Potatoes, 1930-31 Season," by Bryce Morris.
- "Marketing Utah Onions, 1930 Season," by Leonard S. Fenn.
- "Marketing Texas Spinach, Season 1930-31," by Marvin G. Longino.
- "Grade and Staple of Tennessee Cotton, Crops of 1928, 1929, and 1930"

Mimeographed copies of the following named radio broadcasts are available from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

- "October Grain Markets," by G. A. Collier, October 26.
- "Comments on the General Agricultural Situation," by A. B. Genung, Nov. 2.
- "Lamb Market Situation," by C. L. Harlan, October 22.
- "October Dairy and Poultry Markets," by B. H. Bennett, October 29.
- "Grade and Staple of Cotton Ginned up to October 1," by W. B. Lanham, October 31.
- "November Hog Markets," by G. B. Thorne, November 10.
- "Farm News Foreign Lands," by L. A. Wheeler, November 5.
- "November Cattle Markets," by C. V. Whalin, November 10.

State Bulletins:

- "Farm Organization and Management in Grayson County, Kentucky," Bulletin 317 by Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.
- "The Standard of Living of Farm Families in Grayson County, Kentucky," Bulletin 316 by Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

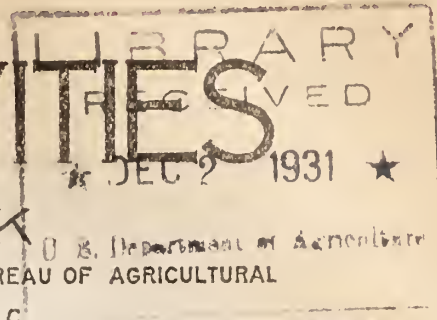
Federal Bulletins:

- "The Marketing and Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables by Motor Truck," Technical Bulletin 272 by Brice Edwards and J. W. Park.
- "Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables from Stations in the United States for the Calendar Years 1925 and 1929."

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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November 25, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 47

NATIONAL MARKETING OFFICIALS MEET AT WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 28-30.

Program Embraces Wide Scope of Marketing Problems.
Joint Meeting to be Held With American
Farm Economic Association

The National Association of Marketing Officials, to meet in annual convention at Washington, D.C., December 28 to 30, inclusive, will feature at its second day's session a joint meeting with the American Farm Economic Association, for a discussion of marketing research, a national marketing research program for agriculture; the value of marketing research to consumers, types of research required in developing marketing programs, the teaching of agricultural marketing, the place of marketing in an agricultural economics program, the content and organization of a course in principles of marketing, and the extent to which price analysis should be included in marketing courses.

The meeting with the American Farm Economic Association will give to the annual convention of marketing officials a scope never heretofore attained, in that it will consolidate for discussion the policies and activities of agencies engaged in marketing service, economic research, and teaching. Leaders in the discussions at this session will include L. A. Bevan, president, National Association of Marketing Officials; Nils A. Olsen, chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; F. V. Waugh, New England Research Council; E. G. Plowman, University of Denver; John H. Cover, University of Chicago; H. Bruce Price, University of Kentucky; O. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota; H. E. Erdman, University of California, and F. F. L. Thomsen, University of Missouri.

The session on December 28 will be given over to a discussion of trends in the market situation, by Nils A. Olsen, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and E. G. Montgomery, chief, Food Stuffs Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Progress in the work of the Federal Farm Board will be described by James C. Stone, chairman, Federal Farm Board. Functions and responsibilities of state marketing agencies will be discussed by S. A. Edwards, Connecticut; R. F. Hall, Minnesota, and L. M. Rhodes, Florida; and the G.L.F. Exchange, its organization and plan of operation, will be the subject of an address by J. C. Crissey, president, G.L.F. Marketing Corporation.

Progress in administering the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act will be outlined by C.W. Kitchen, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at the closing session on the 30th, and a report of a special committee on Federal-State inspection arrangements will be rendered. There will also be a report of a committee on functions and policy of the National Association of Marketing Officials.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

FARM CREDIT AGENCIES
TO MEET AT WASHINGTON.

Secretary Hyde announced on November 23 that a conference of representatives of various credit agencies engaged in making loans to farmers would be called by him at an early date, in compliance with a recommendation made by delegates to the Land Utilization Conference held in Chicago, November 19-21.

The meeting will be attended by representatives of Federal Land Banks, Joint Stock Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, State and National Banks, and other financial institutions having a substantial volume of loans advanced to agriculture. The purpose of this conference is to formulate a definite and coordinate program which credit agencies may adopt to assist in bringing about immediate readjustment in land utilization and farm organization.

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NEW ENGLAND AGREES ON
INTERSTATE PRODUCE INSPECTION.

The New England Association of Marketing Officials, in session at Boston, November 5, passed a motion that "when out-of-State shipments of farm produce did not come up to the grade or condition expected by the State in which they were produced or packed, the inspector in the State where the products were found should notify the marketing official of the State from which the product originated as to the circumstances, and that the marketing official of the State in which the product originated should accept the out-of-State inspector's statement, and if requested, the out-of-State inspector might purchase evidence for the respective marketing official."

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ALABAMA DEMONSTRATES
EFFICIENCY OF EGG STORAGE.

Egg storage tests made by Alabama Polytechnic Institute the last four years have demonstrated the keeping qualities of properly stored Alabama eggs, according to P. O. Davis, editor for the Institute. Fifty-three cases of eggs were stored in the spring of 1928. No. 1 eggs when stored came out of storage in the fall as No. 1 cold storage eggs. Similar results were achieved in 1929 when 187 cases of eggs were stored, in 1930 when 3,762 cases were stored, and in 1931 when 4,922 cases were stored. Heretofore, it has been assumed that Alabama eggs would not keep in cold storage.

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A RESEARCH PROJECT, "Orchard Cover Crops," now being conducted by Washington State College department of horticulture, touches some phases of the relative cost of soil fertility maintenance through fertilization, methods of irrigation, and cover crop growing in the orchard, according to O. M. Morris, professor of horticulture.

NEW YORK FAVORS SQUARE
WOVEN SPLINT BASKET.

The square woven splint basket recommended by the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, for tomatoes, is now in use on many New York markets, says Professor Paul Work of New York State College of Agriculture. The container is an oblong, handled market basket, made of veneer, square woven, and holds eight, twelve, or sixteen quarts. It is substantial, convenient to handle, and not deep enough to occasion crushing. The baskets may be stacked criss-cross five to eight deep, and can be readily packed in layers. They are recommended for use as a container for peas and beans, peppers, cucumbers, small onions, and small, topped carrots.

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MONTANA FINDS WIDE
INTEREST IN EGG GRADES.

The interest of retailers in the new egg law of Montana is developing at a remarkable rate and firms trying the new system once are sold 100 per cent on its effectiveness, says Fred Roseneau, Montana State College extension service.

The new grades permit four classifications for eggs, - U.S. Specials, extras, standards, and trades. All grades specify minimum requirements for the shell, air cell, yolk, white, germ and weight per dozen. Mr. Roseneau believes that exclusive merchants who have refrigerating facilities will handle "specials" that probably will be about 15 cents per dozen over "standards," the market to be established on "standards." The "particular" trade, he says, will deal with "extras" which probably will sell about 10 cents over standards, and the "trades" will probably find their way into the hands of those who use broken and frozen eggs.

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ILLINOIS MEETS TO LOWER
MACHINERY USE COSTS.

Methods of reducing labor, power and machinery costs will be featured in one of the twenty-five courses to be offered during the thirty-fourth annual Farm and Home Week, January 11 to 15, at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Facts will be brought out to show how labor, power, and machinery may be used to the best advantage on Illinois farms. The importance of fitting various types of power to particular needs will be discussed. Comparative costs for tractor and non-tractor farms will be shown. Practices which help to decrease labor, power and machinery costs will be given major consideration. Small grain and corn harvesting methods will be analyzed.

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"THE CONNECTICUT POULTRYMAN'S HANDBOOK," a guide to poultrymen interested in knowing more about the business side of the poultry and egg industry, with special reference to the marketing of these products, has been published by the Connecticut Department of Agriculture, Hartford, Conn.

MINNESOTA FEATURES TAXATION STUDY.

"Among the projects to which special attention is being given this fiscal year may be mentioned that we are working on certain agricultural phases of a general study of taxation in which the University is engaged," reports O. B. Jesness, chief, Minnesota Department of Agriculture division of agricultural economics.

"We are undertaking a new project in studying factors affecting land values," Mr. Jesness continues. "Some interesting and valuable information on farm credit developments is being assembled in connection with our project on farm credit. Our various marketing and farm management projects are being continued. The field work on a statistical route in southwestern Minnesota will be completed during the year and it is expected that a new route will be established in west central Minnesota to obtain desired information from a section of the State which has not been covered by earlier projects."

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AMENDS RULES FOR P.A.C. ACT APPEALS.

Rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, were amended recently to provide for recognition of time required to get an appeal inspection, when report on such inspection could not be obtained within the "twenty-four hours after receipt of notice of the arrival of the produce."

The amendment reads in part as follows: "Unless the dealer notifies the seller within 24 hours after he has received notice of the arrival of the produce that he rejects the produce, or unless the dealer applies for a Federal inspection of said produce within the same period and notifies the seller of his rejection of said produce within an hour after he has received either a verbal or a written report of the result of such an inspection or advice that NO INSPECTION CAN BE MADE within 24 hours after filing application, he will be deemed to have accepted the produce as being in accordance with the terms of the contract relating to such produce."

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ILLINOIS LISTS ACTIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS.

The following-named economic research projects are designated as "most active" of those under way this fiscal year at Illinois College of Agriculture agricultural experiment station, by G. L. Jordan, assistant to the dean.

"County grain elevator investigations; investigation of prices of Illinois farm products; investigations of agricultural land tenure and transfer; methods of handling milk-surplus control problems; an economic study of cream marketing; truck versus rail in marketing Illinois livestock; marginal territories in relation to terminal livestock markets; a study of the practice and results of buying eggs on a graded basis; detailed farm accounting investigation; farm power studies; farm organization and management studies; accounting investigations among poultry producers, and losses due to spoilage of fruits and vegetables during the marketing process.

OREGON STATE EXTENSIONMARKETING STAFF REDUCED.

T. H. Tull, extension marketing specialist, Oregon State College, who joined the extension service in May 1930, to assist in official work with cooperative associations, resigned this past summer and returned to his previous position in private employment.

Geo. O. Gatlin, Secretary-Treasurer of the Oregon Cooperative Council, reports that "it has not been possible for the Extension Service to appoint a successor, because of the reduced appropriations to State educational institutions. In fact, the expense budget of the remaining marketing specialist had to be cut as a result of the general economy program."

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WISCONSIN TO APPOINTCOOPERATIVE MARKETING CHIEF.

William F. Renk, commissioner, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, reports that an appointment will be made shortly by that department to fill the position of chief of the department of cooperative marketing, made vacant by the death of R. A. Peterson.

Mr. Renk says that the department has put on one man as an organizer for independent cooperative creameries, under the title of marketing specialist, and that another man has been appointed for the collection of oleomargarine licenses.

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PENNSYLVANIA EGG PRODUCERSESTABLISH AUCTION MARKET.

The first cooperative farmers' auction market in Pennsylvania has been established by a group of egg producers in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Auction markets heretofore in the State have been limited to the large consuming centers and terminal markets. The farmers' auction is at Doylestown, Pa., a town of 4,000 population and the county seat of the third largest egg producing county in Pennsylvania. Eggs are sold on a quality basis, by grade.

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CALIFORNIA TO STUDYCOOPERATIVE BUYING.

Institution of a survey of cooperative buying in California, with particular reference to its possible use by farmers' organizations, has been announced by Howard R. Tolley, director, Giannini Foundation, California College of Agriculture. The survey will be made by Dr. Elzer Des Jardines Tetreau, associate professor of rural economics at Ohio State University, and Dr. J. M. Tinley, associate in agricultural economics, University of California.

NEWS BREVITIES

"WHILE COST OF PRODUCTION ranges higher in this State (New Jersey) than in those with lower land values, our producers, by the application of the most efficient methods, can usually obtain at least the cost of production, - a feat that is all but impossible to producers of most other areas under present conditions," according to William B. Duryee, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report submitted to Governor Larson, Nov. 11.

W. H. ATZENWEILER was appointed, July 1, ,as extension livestock marketing specialist in the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural College department of agricultural economics. Vance Rucker is grain marketing specialist in that division.

MANY COMPLAINANTS to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in connection with the enforcement of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, are informed that they do not have adequate grounds for complaints because the terms of their contract are so indefinite as to be subject to various interpretations. Terms such as "good quality", "good color," and "good size," in addition to a grade specification, as "U.S. No. 1, " say department officials, confuse the contract and are sometimes inserted for this purpose.

"COTTON LOSS often 50 per cent when bales are left to weather," the Department of Agriculture advises cotton growers who intend to store their cotton on their own farms this winter. Weather damage losses in some seasons have ranged from \$25,000,000 to \$70,000,000.

A SLIGHT DECLINE in total farm mortgage indebtedness in the last three years, with American farms in the aggregate now mortgaged for approximately 23 per cent of their total value, was reported by David L. Wickens of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to the Mortgage Bankers Association in session at Dallas, Texas, October 28. Because of the fall in farm values, however, the burden of indebtedness has increased despite the decline in total debt, Mr. Wickens said.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSEMEN at Gallatin, Tenn., have announced their intention to provide tobacco-grading service without cost to the growers patronizing that market.

A DECLINE of more than 50 per cent in the number of cooperative purchasing associations of local granges in New Jersey from 1926 to 1929 was accompanied by an increase of slightly over 36 per cent in the amount of business done by surviving association, says New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

THE MISSISSIPPI MARKET BULLETIN, issued by Mississippi Department of Agriculture, "goes to every county agent in the United States, to five foreign countries, and to about 38,000 Mississippi farmers (with the mailing list increasing by 600 to 1,000 new readers each month)," according to J. C. Holton, Commissioner.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 2, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 48

NEW ENGLAND TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK WORK.

Action with a view to improving the preparation and dissemination of outlook material in New England was taken by the New England Research Council, meeting in Boston, November 5 and 6, through the appointment of committees which will make a careful study and enumeration of research results and other economic data available for use in outlook work.

Emphasis was placed by the Council upon the need for further work in the application of the outlook in the field, and especially upon the necessity for teaching the principles involved in making farm readjustments in order that farmers may obtain the maximum value from the reports and at the same time avoid unwise adjustments that may be only of temporary significance.

It was tentatively decided by the Council to place relatively more emphasis upon the long time outlook, to go more thoroughly into the relation between the general economic situation and agriculture, and to include separate statements on feeds and fertilizer in the next outlook. In order to make this possible it was agreed that a somewhat longer report would be necessary, which should include more supporting information.

The Council membership is composed of agricultural colleges, state departments of agriculture, the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and other agencies conducting research in the economics of New England agriculture. During the past year a special committee composed of W. A. Munson, director, Massachusetts State College extension service, Prof. R. B. Corbett of the Rhode Island State College, and Prof. C. H. Merchant of the University of Maine had made a study of previous outlook work, and submitted a report recommending policies with respect to the organization of the work, issuance of special outlook reports during the year, length of reports, and the date for making the annual outlook.

The Council said: "It is recognized that, while the work has been improved each year, nevertheless the task of improving the data upon which the report is based and of obtaining the research which is needed for the interpretation of these data and their application in the field is of the greatest importance."

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ILLINOIS TO STUDY MOTOR TRUCK COSTS.

Whether or not the increasing number of trucks being used on Illinois farms cost more than they save is being determined in a special study being made this year by the farm organization and management department, Illinois College of Agriculture. Farmers in 56 counties are cooperating in the study.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK REPORTSSEED QUALITY IMPROVED.

Continued improvement of vegetable seeds offered for sale in New York, noted during the past three or four years, is reported by Prof. M. T. Munn in the fiftieth annual report of New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, on the basis of official tests of 773 sealed paper packets of vegetable seeds, and bulk garden seeds.

The Station reported last January that "of the sealed packets of vegetable seeds offered for sale in this State in 1929 and 1930, nearly one-half, or 46 per cent, fell below the very reasonable standards set for comparison." In a subsequent announcement the Station indicated that the figure - 46 per cent - applied to tests of 624 sealed packets obtained in the open market, of which 291 packets fell below the "very reasonable standards adopted for comparison."

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KANSAS EMPHASIZES GRADINGAND INSPECTION SERVICES.

Demonstrations of hay grades and market grades for livestock, and encouragement of shipping-point inspection of hay, are features of the economic program for marketing this fiscal year by Kansas State College division of extension, according to H. Umberger, director. Work on the fruits and vegetable marketing project, Mr. Umberger says, will continue with a drive for selling on a graded basis and the handling of quality products. Monthly market news letters are sent to managers of livestock shipping associations, and managers and members of cooperative grain elevators in the State. A survey is being made of the financial condition and business policies of local elevators.

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CONNECTICUT REORGANIZESBUREAU OF MARKETS.

A slight reorganization of the Connecticut Bureau of Markets has been made whereby the regulatory and service work has been divided among three main divisions, according to Sidney A. Edwards, director. Brainerd T. Peck is in charge of the division of fruits and vegetables; James M. Gwin, in charge of the division of poultry and eggs, and Gertrude R. Parsons, in charge of the division of statistics and consumer relationships.

Mr. Edwards reports that the bureau's economic research consists chiefly of the assembling of price series on poultry and eggs in the six principal Connecticut markets, New York, Providence and Boston. The bureau's service program during the coming months will center around administration of the new Connecticut apple law and special services pertaining thereto; administration of Connecticut egg grades, inspection and service pertaining thereto as well as the administration of the new fresh egg sales law, and the Connecticut turkey marketing program involving the grading, labeling and inspection of native, fresh killed turkeys.

MINNESOTA FEATURES BUSINESS
ANALYSES IN RESEARCH PROGRAM.

"Our economic research and service program in marketing for the current year," according to D. C. Dvoracek, extension economist in marketing, Minnesota University Department of Agriculture, "includes business analyses of cooperative creameries, livestock shipping associations, farmers' elevators and cooperative oil stations, with a view to suggesting needed changes in practice primarily in business administration, and relations with similar organizations in adjacent territory. The introduction and use of a uniform accounting system for each type of association is also involved.

"With respect to creameries, although one county wide organization was formed, most of the work has been done within local associations. Analyses of balance sheets and operating statements, placing emphasis on the importance of improved methods of accounting and the necessity for annual audits were made. Further assistance was rendered in attempting to solve creamery problems in general arising in cooperative organizations, particularly in southern Minnesota.

"A study of livestock marketing in five counties of the State was undertaken last fall to compare practices and prices paid by different associations as well as a reload station operating in the same territory. Hog shipments for November of last year were taken as a sample for this comparison. The development of a plan for more efficient livestock marketing associations was the aim. The location of logical livestock shipping centers will be determined by a study of livestock population and transportation facilities.

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RHODE ISLAND OUTLINES
MARKET SERVICE PLANS.

The service program of Rhode Island State College extension service, according to G. E. Adams, director, includes the dissemination of information on general marketing terms and their use, and the dissemination of economic information which bears on the rapidly changing market conditions which local producers are facing; also, dissemination of knowledge of what is involved in outlook reports, including material on cycles, such as the dairy cow cycle, and how to make use of this material. Mr. Adams says that information is disseminated regarding price schedules and rating plans in dairy marketing.

The Rhode Island Extension Service is endeavoring to make existing cooperative organizations as useful as possible to their members by assisting in analyzing their financial problems and establishment of programs to meet their financial obligations, and by furnishing economic data which bear on their problems.

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INCREASING USE OF TANK
CARS AND TRUCKS FOR MILK.

Some cities receive 70 to 95 per cent of their fluid milk in tank cars and tank trucks, a development of the last twenty years, according to the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry, in Technical Bulletin 243 "Transporting and Handling Milk in Tanks," by Ralph P. Hotis.

ILLINOIS FEATURES LOW COSTS
AND INCREASED FARM EFFICIENCY.

Lower production costs, more efficient farming methods, and higher quality products, are featured in the annual report of Director H. W. Mumford, Illinois College of Agriculture experiment station, reporting the results of 265 projects covering all phases of farming and homemaking in the State. The report covered the year ended June 30, 1931, and is entitled "A Year's Progress in Solving Farm Problems of Illinois." It states that because of unusual conditions which prevailed in 1930, few projects of the station attracted more attention than the one on agricultural adjustments. The need for facts upon which farmers can intelligently base adjustments in their business is recognized by the station as one of the present-day challenges to experiment stations, Director Mumford says.

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VERMONT COMPLETES MILK
COST STUDIES IN NINE TOWNS.

Farm organization and cost of milk production studies have been completed in nine Vermont towns by Vermont Agricultural College. Bulletins setting forth the relationships between farm organization and labor incomes for 749 farms, and the relationships between the quality and the management of the dairy herds and the cost of milk production on 663 of these farms have been published in bulletin 250, 256, 268, 282, and 304.

The college states in its forty-fourth annual report, recently issued, that records of dairy farm practices on 181 identical farms have been obtained for three consecutive years. These records include data on the number of cows in the herds, the number of young stock raised, season of freshening, feeding practices and other factors likely to influence the production of milk. The relation of changes in these factors from year to year to changes in total milk production per farm, production per cow and the seasonal variation in production are being analyzed.

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IOWA HOLDS MORE THAN TWO
THOUSAND OUTLOOK MEETINGS.

Agricultural economics information concerning more profitable management of farms, the price outlook and various phases of marketing were presented to more than 83,000 people attending 2,105 meetings and conferences held by extension specialists of Iowa State College and by county agents during the past year, according to the annual report of the Extension Service at Iowa State College, which will be published soon.

Extension specialists helped 1,255 farmers during the past year in keeping farm accounts and in analyzing such accounts. County extension agents gave assistance to an additional 3,661 farmers in summarizing and interpreting their accounts and to 996 farmers in making inventory and credit statements. District outlook conferences were held last spring in 34 counties at which the agricultural price situation was discussed in an effort to determine possible profitable adjustments in farm programs.

SOLVING TURKEY MARKETING PROBLEMS IN MONTANA

By Miss H. E. Cushman,
Extension Poultry Specialist
Montana State College

Montana turkeys have made possible an efficient marketing organization that has returned premiums to producers. In earlier years production was limited to state consumption. Then production increased so that outside markets were necessary. The first efforts to sell outside the state were through express shipments to commission firms and sales through local buyers. The price dissatisfaction gave rise to pooling attempts in Pondera and Lewis & Clark Counties. These attempts were successful because they gave larger returns by reducing the costs of handling and also paved the way to the present marketing system.

The first pools were organized in 1922. Carlot assembling by these pools cut the costs, grading made the prices better and as grading was done locally, under the eyes of the producers, satisfaction was greater. By 1925, ten associations had been formed and during the season 1930-1931, cooperative associations marketed over 75 percent of the Montana turkeys.

Along with forward steps in marketing came more efficient means of packing. The barrels that were first used have been displaced successively by the two-layer and now the one-layer box. The last two methods made the turkeys reach the market without being distorted in shape as was true of barrel shipments; in the one-layer box the birds go directly to the retailer without regrading, resizing or repacking, which saves more costs. Box-packed birds are in less danger of spoiling.

Selling also went through many steps. The first pools sold their products "on track." This was necessary because there was no money to carry the birds to central markets and in addition, there were no out-of-state connections whereby good sales could be made. Cash payment was the rule also, but managers soon realized that "on track" bids had to be lower by a wide margin than retail sales because of the time involved before the turkeys reached the retailer. Such a system also encouraged combinations among bidders, with the possibility of weak pools accepting a price that would pull down the price for other pools and carried with it competition among pools rather than among buyers.

The evident weaknesses of the old system of selling caused an organization of the northwest states and brought all producers together in a central selling agency, the Northwestern Turkey Marketing Association. Each affiliated cooperative owns stock. By this means the various Montana pools retain their status as independent organizations, free to work out the most efficient means of assembling, but in addition have the privilege of selling through an organization, which can maintain a research department, can study and develop markets. Turkeys marketed through this organization go the direct route to the retailer. This direct method of marketing through the regional is done at a cost of six-eighths cents per pound.

NEWS BRIEFS

A THREE POINT RISE in the farm price index, from October 15 to November 15, is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The November 15 figure is 71 per cent of the 1910-14 November 15 average. The upward movement was the most pronounced the index has shown since August 1929.

WHEN CORN is selling at a low figure in the fall, the price a bushel the next summer does not have to be so high to compensate for shrinkage as when the price at husking time is high, says Illinois College of Agriculture. According to nine years' observations by the college, 50-cent corn in November has to rise but 10 cents a bushel by the next August in order to net the same to the grower, whereas 25-cent corn in November must go up only 5 cents to cover the shrinkage loss.

FOOD IS ABUNDANT but cash is scarce on farms this year, says the Federal-Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The composite yield per acre of crops is estimated to be about 11 per cent greater than a year ago.

ABOUT 845,000 farmers attended some 12,000 agricultural outlook meetings this year, and probably more than a million will attend outlook meetings in 1932, says C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE FEDERAL QUARANTINE on account of the phony peach disease was extended on November 19 to cover the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, parts of Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, and those parts of Alabama and Georgia which are not already under quarantine to prevent the spread of this disease.

STABILIZED, rather than increased, agricultural production is the ultimate goal of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, says William A. Taylor, chief. The bureau is directing research toward improving the quality of farm products and reducing unpredictable fluctuations caused by pests or other hazards such as the weather.

STUDIES of methods of storing sweet potatoes for winter use are being made by Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Virginia.

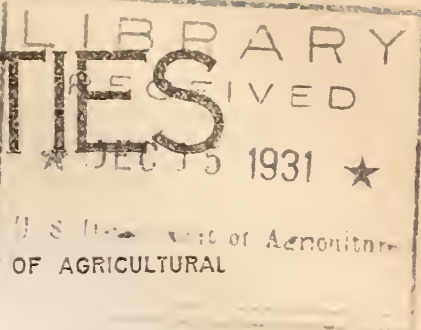
TENTATIVE market classes and grades of green salted kips and calfskins (revised) have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

TRADING IN GRAIN FUTURES in the United States, although it reached a total volume of 17,034,201,000 bushels in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, exceeded the low record of 1923-24 by about 38 per cent, was 32 per cent less than the previous year and the smallest since 1924, according to the current annual report of the Grain Futures Administration.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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December 9, 1931

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FOOD HANDLING WASTE TO BE SUBJECT OF NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Elimination of waste in food handling will be the subject of a conference to be convened by the New York Food Marketing Research Council in New York City, December 15. The nation's "wastage food bill," according to Earl R. French, executive secretary of the Council, has been estimated by the Food Trades Publishing Company at \$470,000,000 a year. There are heavy losses, also, through decline in quality of foods. Mr. French says that efforts now being made to curtail loss and maintain quality of foods include the better selection and grading of products; improvements in packing; more careful loading of cars and handling at terminals; preservation by quick freezing; better use of refrigerants in transit, and the use of refrigeration in retailing and in supplying the retail unit more in accordance with demand. The conference is aimed at giving wider expression to the constructive work that is being done in eliminating waste in food handling, and at revealing the need for additional endeavor in that direction.

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NEW JERSEY SAYS MILK PRICES BELOW PRODUCTION COST.

The present epidemic of drastic cuts in prices of milk to farmers, prevalent in many areas, threatens the existence of the important dairy industry in New Jersey in which upward of \$75,000,000 is invested, according to William B. Duryee, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture.

"Practically all of the reduction is being passed back to the producers of milk in New Jersey," says Secretary Duryee. "The present reduced schedule of prices will net producers less than 2½ cents a quart for 3 per cent butterfat milk. Studies of cost of production show that the cost runs from 4 to 7 cents a quart, the low figure being the absolute minimum and a cost which most producers are unable to meet. The payment to the dairy farmer of this low price constitutes a drastic curtailment of income, destroys whatever buying power he may have had, adds to the unemployment problem because of the necessity for letting hired help go, removes the possibility of higher educational advantages for farm boys and girls and will cause large-scale abandonment of dairy farms in the State."

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A SUMMARY of standard grades for fire-cured tobacco, U.S. Types 21, 22, 23, and 24, may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

WEST VIRGINIA TO REPORT
ON LIVESTOCK MARKETING STUDY.

Results of a study of costs, methods, and practices of marketing livestock in West Virginia will be published about January 1, 1932, by West Virginia College of Agriculture, according to Gerald Jenny, agricultural editor.

Mr. Jenny reports that a project dealing with the economics of the apple industry in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region is being concluded by the college this year. The study will yield some accurate and detailed figures on the cost of producing apples in the eastern panhandle.

A study of the economic and mechanical efficiency of orchard spraying equipment is being made by the college. A project that deals with the cost of producing eggs and poultry in 1931 was started on January 1, 1931.

The status, trends, place, and outlook of the fine-wool sheep industry in the northern part of the State are being studied in cooperation with Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The cost of producing fine-wool sheep in this area is now being summarized.

Fifty farmers are cooperating with the college in keeping records of poultry flocks, 45 farmers are keeping records on sheep flocks, and 22 farmers are keeping records on apple production costs.

Mr. Jenny reports that the college expects to give considerable time to outlook work this year. The outlook material will be used in connection with the various economic research studies to inform farmers with regard to conditions relative to cost of production, changes in the feed situation, and changes in crops and livestock produced in the State.

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NEW YORK REPORTS FARM
PRODUCTS INSPECTION GROWTH.

Rapid and steady growth of the Farm Products Inspection and Certification Service of the New York Bureau of Markets are reported by H. Deane Phillips, director, who says that "for several years we have been inspecting and certifying not merely carlots prior to shipment, but also farm products of various sorts received at canning and other factories and received for storage in warehouses at shipping points."

Mr. Phillips reports, also, that "arrangements have been completed with the United States Department of Agriculture for joint Federal-State inspection and certification of beans."

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ECONOMIST GIVES PLAN FOR
FARM TAX REDUCTION.

Reduction in farm property taxes can be brought about by better administration of existing tax laws, economy in local government, and tax revision to secure a more equitable distribution of taxes in accordance with a more reasonable interpretation of "ability to pay," according to Eric Englund, assistant chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Englund believes "there will be widespread public demand for a material reduction in public expenditures should commodity prices continue for any considerable period at present low levels, or should they decline further."

UTAH GIVES DETAILS OF
RESEARCH AND EXTENSION WORK.

The following description of the research and extension program of Utah Agricultural College department of agricultural economics is reported by W. Preston Thomas, head of that department:

1. Economic Factors Affecting the Production and Marketing of Poultry Products in Utah. The field data for the third year have been collected; preliminary report from October 1, 1928 to September 30, 1929 was published as Miscellaneous Publication 8; preliminary report for second year study has been submitted for publication. When the data for 1931 have been tabulated and analysed a complete report covering the three-year study will be issued.

2. Economic Factors Affecting the Irrigated Section in Western Millard County, Utah. The purpose of this study was to determine the settlers' ability to pay the bonded indebtedness on irrigation and drainage projects under present economic conditions. A farm management analysis of the farming area was made for two years, 1929 and 1930. Similar data will be collected for 1931. These data will be analysed and will be used as basic factors in determining the farmers' ability to pay their obligations. Other general economic factors that affect farmers in the district will be studied to determine their bearing on the success of the district.

3. Study of Prices of Farm Products in Utah. The analysis of prices paid producers in Utah was made and published in Utah Experiment Station Bulletin 217. The price data have been reported monthly giving an analysis of the local price situation.

4. Farm Accounting. Between 300 and 400 general farmers are co-operating with the Extension Service and the Experiment Station in keeping farm accounts. The account books at the end of the year will be checked, summarized and a county and state report issued on the results. The Poultry Department of the Extension Service and the Department of Agricultural Economics are cooperating in keeping and tabulating poultry accounts. Between 400 and 500 cooperators have been signed up to keep these accounts for the year October, 1931 to September, 1932. The Poultry Department will do the field work and the Department of Agricultural Economics will tabulate, summarize, and issue yearly reports to the individual, giving him a summary of his farm business together with an average for the county and the state.

5. Outlook Work. The yearly and seasonal outlook reports on the agricultural situation are issued to the farmers of the state. The outlook reports are as a rule used in making up the agricultural program locally and for various counties.

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KENTUCKY COMPLETES STUDY
OF STRAWBERRY MARKETING.

A study of organization and management problems of cooperative strawberry marketing associations in Kentucky has been completed by Kentucky College of Agriculture department of markets and rural finance, and the results published in Experiment Station Bulletin 319. The bulletin deals with the forms of organizations in Kentucky, operating costs, association incomes, side lines, market requirements, inspection, surplus berries, distribution of shipments, market information, selling practices, pooling, and cooperation among cooperatives.

NEW HAMPSHIRE OUTLINES RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.

Economic research projects by the agricultural economics department of the New Hampshire Extension Service include a detailed study of costs and organization on 12 fruit farms; detailed study of costs and organization on 25 poultry farms; hay and silage production costs, efficiency studies in dairy farming, and a study of practices and factors affecting marketing costs and quality of milk produced on New Hampshire farms.

The field work in fruit studies was completed a year ago, one bulletin having been published, and the manuscript for a second bulletin is now being prepared. Data in the poultry studies are now being summarized. In the dairy farming efficiency studies, about 50 farms in Northern Grafton County are being studied by observation.

Current projects in extension marketing cover poultry, apples, potatoes, maple sirup, and roadside markets. Poultrymen are being encouraged to grade their eggs and pack them in strong, attractive cartons bearing the name of the producer, grade and weight; a survey has been made to determine present poultry marketing practices; an attempt is being made to get poultrymen to keep more complete records of live birds marketed, in connection with the use of poultry account books to determine markets and variations in shrinkage and costs; and a sample survey has been made of retail stores to determine methods of handling native eggs.

The Extension Service is cooperating with the State Farm Bureau in fostering orderly marketing of potatoes through groups of stores. A sample survey has been made to determine why so few Fancy Grade native apples are sold in New Hampshire stores while importations are made from the West, and an effort is being made to determine the possibilities of increased sales of graded fruit.

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NEW JERSEY GIVES RESULTS OF ROADSIDE MARKET EXPERIMENT.

The horticultural department of New Jersey Experiment Station has been operating a roadside market at the horticultural farm in order to dispose of a crop of peaches annually produced upon six thousand to eight thousand trees.

The most common question asked at the college farm market in regard to a package of fruit, according to M. A. Blake in a report of the experiment in 1930 and 1931, was: "Are the specimens of the same size and quality from top to bottom?" The answer given was "Yes", whereupon the prospective customer replied: "Well, that of course is the answer I would expect you to make." When the salesman offered to turn the peaches out of the package to demonstrate the uniformity of the pack, the customer invariably made the purchase without further inquiry.

The experiment has demonstrated that fruit must be honestly packed into grades and quantities which will appeal to the customer. A further important necessity, says Mr. Blake, is a salesman with a pleasing personality, well informed as to the product he is selling, and interested in building up the reputation of the stand. "A good salesman will find it an advantage in most cases to agree with the customer. It saves loss of time in argument, and most customers are pleased when the salesman agrees with their statements."

ILLINOIS SURVEY YIELDS
LIVING STANDARDS DATA.

The value of the living of 70 selected Illinois farm families averaged \$2,489 a year during the period 1929-30, according to Illinois College of Agriculture, reporting the results of a survey of standards of living on Illinois farms. The average expenditure of 18 small-town families was found to be \$3,662 a year. These averages, says the college, probably are much higher than those for the State in general, because the studies were made with a selected group of thrifty families. A bulletin entitled "Living Expenditures of a Selected Group of Illinois Farm and Small-Town Families," has been issued by the college.

Of the \$2,489 value for the living of the farm families, \$932 was furnished by the farm. Twelve per cent of the total was spent for life insurance and investments. The town families spent 28 per cent of their living expenditures for life insurance and investments.

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TRUCKS HAULING MUCH
FLORIDA CITRUS FRUIT.

The truck movement of Florida citrus fruit for the current season up to November 14 reached a total of 566 cars, according to H. F. Willson, field representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is generally predicted that truck shipments during the peak of the movement will total 50 to 60 cars a day. The figures on truck movement is being supplied the bureau through the courtesy of Commissioner of Agriculture Mayo who has arranged to secure the information from his highway guards, - about 25 inspectors who cover all highways leaving the State.

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FARM MORTGAGE DEBT
SHOWS DECLINING TREND.

A steady decline in farm mortgage loans by forty selected life insurance companies the last four years is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Farm mortgage loans by these life insurance companies, outstanding at the end of August this year, aggregated \$1,533,000,000, which represents a progressive decline from the \$1,618,000,000 in mortgages outstanding at the end of the year 1927.

Farm mortgage loans by Federal land banks at the end of October aggregated \$1,171,000,000, a progressive decline from the \$1,197,000,000 in loans at the end of the year 1929. Loans by joint-stock land banks have increased since 1927, the loans outstanding at the end of October this year being \$540,000,000 compared with \$667,000,000 at the end of the year 1927. Loans by members banks in the Federal reserve system aggregated \$389,000,000 at the end of June this year as against \$489,000,000 at the end of June, 1926.

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MISSISSIPPI Extension Department, "Plan of Work", is contained in Bulletin 57 published by Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.

NEWS BRIEFS

CELLOPHANE WRAPPERS for cartons of eggs have been suggested by New Jersey egg producers to the local experiment station, as a means of preserving freshness and quality of eggs. It is thought that cellophane wrapping may produce the same results as oil dipping, but at less cost.

TURKEY GROWERS have held back a large proportion of birds for the Christmas trade on account of low prices early this season, relatively cheap feeds, and unseasonably warm weather in many producing sections, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MOTOR TRUCKS are hauling approximately 15 per cent of the total shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables transported twenty miles or more to market, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reporting the results of a survey by Brice Edwards and J. W. Park.

"CONNECTICUT - Facts about Agriculture, Climate, Education, Recreation and other Desirable Living Conditions," is the title of an illustrated booklet recently published by Connecticut Department of Agriculture.

WHAT IT COSTS to operate an automobile may be learned from Bulletin 106 recently issued by Iowa Engineering Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, on that subject.

PROTECTION afforded producers under the United States Grain Standards Act is discussed in a brief folder on the subject, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

RECENT radio addresses, copies of which may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, include "November Grain Markets," by G. A. Collier; "November Poultry and Egg Markets," by Roy C. Potts; "November Dairy Markets," by L. M. Davis; "Fruit and Vegetable Production 1931," by Some Early Southern Crops for 1932," by S. R. Newell; "November Lamb Markets," by C. L. Harlan; "The Feed Situation," by W. A. Wheeler.

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STATE PUBLICATIONS

The following-named bulletins have been issued recently by Connecticut, Kentucky and Washington:

"The Connecticut Apple Industry, 1930," Bulletin 11, by Connecticut Department of Agriculture.

"Connecticut Apple Grades, 1931," Bulletin 10, by Connecticut Department of Agriculture.

"Organization and Management Problems of Cooperative Strawberry Marketing Associations in Kentucky." Bulletin 319, by Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

"Lamb Feeding Experiments," Bulletin 258, by Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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★ DEC 21 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

December 16, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 50

"B.A.E." STRESSES AID TO FARMERS
IN PLANNING ADJUSTMENTS.

The need for planning adjustments in agriculture and the manner in which the activities of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are pointed to that objective are stressed in the annual report of Nils A. Olsen, chief of bureau.

"The farm situation," Mr. Olsen says, "calls for far-reaching adjustment in production and marketing, in credit, taxation, land utilization, and in State and National policies affecting agriculture. As a basis for action there must be adequate information for effective planning. The current facts of production, demand, distribution, and the like are indispensable, but much more is needed. The meaning of such facts must be ascertained and used as a guide to action. Continuous adjustments in the light of adequate information give promise of materially improving present conditions and of preventing their recurrence.

"The activities of this bureau are directed at vital segments of the farm problem. There is scarcely an economic phase of agriculture that is not comprehended in its services and research. Its collection and dissemination of the current facts of production and distribution, its researches in price trends, outlook, farm organization, land utilization, credit, taxation, tariffs, transportation, standardization, demand, marketing, standards of living, and agricultural history, all aim to provide information required by producers, distributors, consumers, and the public generally in formulating farsighted policies and effective programs of action. Its inspection and certification of farm products and its warehousing and regulatory activities facilitate the processes of marketing farm products.

"The current fact-collecting services of the bureau have been measurably strengthened at home and abroad. The estimates in the field of crop and livestock production have grown in scope and frequency; the expansion in the dairy, fruit, truck, and canning crop estimates has led to improvement in the technic of crop and livestock estimating; in the span of sixteen years, the market news service has grown until it covers most of the important commodities in forty central markets of the country and in many important producing areas; this year has witnessed a material expansion of the bureau's fact-collecting activities in the foreign field; increasing support for studies of the influences affecting supply demand, and price has laid the foundation for the nation-wide outlook service of the bureau; studies in farm management and organization are uncovering adjustments that may be made on individual farms in various parts of the country to reduce costs and to increase net profits; land-utilization investigations are gradually providing the basis for more effective handling of submarginal lands; investigations of taxation, credit, land value, and other economic factors point to needed adjustments in these several fields."

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library,
Attn., Miss Trolinger,
4 K Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA SURVEYS MARKET
OUTLETS FOR STATE'S CROPS.

Established food habits play an important part in determining the distribution of farm products, according to the agricultural department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, reporting results of a market outlets survey.

It was found that 33 per cent of southern California's citrus crop is consumed in the north and central Atlantic Coast states where this product was first strongly established thirty years ago. Southern states take but 3 per cent of this crop due to the domination of Florida citrus growers in its principal markets. The middle-west consumes 15 per cent of southern California orange and lemon crops.

Eighty-five per cent of the "large" lima beans grown in southern California are sold north of the Mason-Dixon line, and 75 per cent of the "baby" limas are sold in the south, notwithstanding that "there is little difference between these beans except for their size." During 1930, local producers shipped out 60 per cent of the beet sugar produced in southern California, largely to the Atlantic Coast; during the same period there was brought into southern California more than 2,000,000 bags of sugar from other parts of the United States and the world, largely from Atlantic Seaboard points.

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"BUYING" FEATURES DISCUSSIONS
AT COOPERATION CONFERENCE.

"What a purchasing association can do to help farmers" featured discussions at the sixth annual cooperative conference held at Pennsylvania State College, November 5 and 6. W. A. Nickles, manager, Cumberland Valley Cooperative Association, narrated the experiences of that organization in buying. He said: "We discovered a lack of knowledge of fertilizer requirements and felt that too much dependence was being placed in brand names instead of buying for individual conditions. Consequently we arranged with a local fertilizer mixing plant to manage this business on a commission basis."

Other topics included, "Cooperative Oil Associations in Minnesota"; "Problems in Cooperative Milk Marketing at Wholesale"; "Services Rendered by a County Livestock Association"; "Services Rendered by a Terminal Livestock Association"; "An Analysis of Local Cooperative Associations"; "The Payment of Patronage Dividends and Taxes by Cooperative Associations"; "Why Some Farmers Cooperate and Others Don't," and "A Summary of Membership Discussions at Previous Conferences."

Summaries of the various addresses are contained in the November-December, 1931, issue of "Keystone Cooperation," published by Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

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SUGGESTED tentative U. S. grades for pineapples have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The grades are U.S. No. 1 and U.S. No. 2. They do not apply to Porto Rican pineapples.

"NEW MEXICO EGG STORAGE STUDIES, Part II," has been issued as Bulletin 195 by New Mexico College of Agriculture, State College, N.M.

MORE IOWA FARMERS
TO KEEP FARM RECORDS.

In order to have a more definite check on their business, farmers in four eastern Iowa counties are organizing a farm management association which will start functioning January 1, reports Iowa State College.

The association, the third of its kind in Iowa, will be known as the Cedar Valley Farm Business Association. It is composed of farmers in Linn, Benton, Jones and Grundy counties, most of whom have been enrolled in the farm accounting project sponsored by the local farm bureaus in cooperation with Iowa Extension Service the past few years.

The Service announces that J. J. Wallace, extension farm management specialist for the past year and who has had eight years of practical farm experience and five years as a county agent in Osceola County, is the new farm management adviser. He will work with the association members much as a county agent works with farm bureau members, except that he will devote his entire time to farm management.

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MONTANA STUDIES COST OF
FEEDING WHEAT TO LAMBS.

The results of experiments in feeding low-priced wheat to lambs, to aid sheepmen who desire to fatten lambs in Montana rather than to ship to feed lots in other states have been published by Montana Experiment Station in a bulletin on that subject.

The Station says that a spread of \$3 in prices between feeder lambs in the fall and fat lambs the following winter will pay the feeding costs at feed prices prevailing during 1930-31 and afford some margin of profit. In the 10-year period, 1921-30 the spread ranged from \$1.70 to \$7.25 per head. In five of the ten years the spread was between \$3 and \$5 per head; it was greater than \$5 in three of the years and less than \$3 in two years.

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CALIFORNIA SURVEY INDICATES
GOOD OUTLOOK FOR PRUNES.

There are encouraging signs ahead for the prune industry, in spite of large world prune crops and attendant low prices, according to Dr. S. W. Shear, associate agricultural economics, University of California Giannini Foundation.

Dr. Shear reports that exports to foreign countries have expanded so rapidly as to absorb more than one-half the average Pacific Coast dried prune crop. Jugoslavian exports of dried prunes have been so small for several years as to give little competition in our largest export market, Germany. French crops, he adds, have been so light that France has become the third largest importer of American prunes. "Economically, France is now in a good position, and with present low prices may be expected to be a heavy consumer of our prunes. It appears that the commercial output of French and Jugoslavian prunes may continue to average so small for several years to come that little, if any, increase in competition with California prunes in European markets may be normally expected from those sources."

PERISHABLES ACT CASECOMPLAINT IS DISMISSED.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order dismissing the complaint brought under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act by Elmer G. Porter, of Caywood, N.Y., against Paul Rothman, Inc., of Newark N. J.

Porter sold Rothman two cars of U. S. No. 1 Concord juice grapes. Upon arrival Rothman asked for an allowance which was refused. After considerable discussion Porter agreed to reduce the draft on the two cars \$70 and Rothman made payment on this basis. Porter claimed that he agreed to the reduction under protest, with the understanding that the matter would be referred to the Secretary of Agriculture, both parties to abide by the ruling of the Secretary. Rothman denied that this was the case and stated that he understood the allowance to be final.

In his decision the Secretary said that since the grapes were sold f.o.b. shipping point, if they complied with the contract, delivery to the carrier operated to pass title from the seller to the buyer, and upon Rothman's refusal to accept Porter could have stood upon his rights and refused to take possession thereof and could have asked for an award of damages for the full sales price; or Porter could have resold the grapes for the account of all concerned and have asked for an award of damages for the difference between the original sale price and the amount realized upon such resale. Porter pursued neither of these remedies but accepted a lesser amount than the sales price.

The Secretary held that there is no express authorization in the act for accepting payment under protest of a lesser amount than that agreed upon and continuing the controversy as a claimed violation of act, and deemed it doubtful whether the parties can agree to the submission of such a question in a manner not specifically authorized by the act. Even if jurisdiction could be acquired by virtue of such an agreement, the agreement would have to be definite, complete, and acknowledged by both parties as their voluntary understanding. Rothman denied that he entered into any such agreement and the Secretary therefore felt that he was without jurisdiction and consequently dismissed the case.

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PENNSYLVANIA WOOL COOPERATIVESMARKET LARGEST VOLUME.

Thirty cooperative wool pools marketed 584,000 pounds of fleeces for 3,280 farmers in 35 counties of Pennsylvania this year, according to W. B. Connell, sheep and wool extension specialist, Pennsylvania State College. This is the largest volume of wool marketed cooperatively in Pennsylvania in the past seven years. Pennsylvania wool producers have carried on a 12-year program in cooperative wool marketing, during which time they have sold 4,578,000 pounds, and rejects or unmerchantable wools have been reduced 10 per cent.

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A DIRECTORY of teachers giving courses in rural sociology and rural life is obtainable from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

IDAHO PLANS NEW PROJECTS
IN ECONOMIC RESEARCH.

A study of types of farming in Idaho, which was postponed in 1931, will probably be begun during the spring or summer of 1932 when the United States Census of 1930 will be available, reports Paul A. Eke, head, department of agricultural economics, Idaho College of Agriculture, in his annual summary of the work of that department for the period December 1, 1930 to December 1, 1931.

Other proposed projects include a study of the factors affecting the prices of staple crops in Idaho, a descriptive study of the marketing of Idaho potatoes as revealed in the 1930 Census, the collection of farm management data for use at county farm management conferences, and a historical and statistical study of the hog producing areas of the eleven Western states and possibly of all areas shipping live hogs to Pacific Coast markets. A study will be made of the relation of the price of feed to the price of hogs under different management methods. Mr. Eke says that if the extension economist should carry out a request by sugar beet producers for a sugar beet cost accounting study, it may be advisable to analyze the data secured in order to discover enterprise efficiency factors and to obtain measures of the same.

Scheduled extension activities include a farm management conference at Jerome, Idaho, February 17 to 18 inclusive (committee work); a farm management conference at Shoshone, February 19 to 20 inclusive (committee work); a poultry school at Moscow at which the Idaho poultry outlook will be discussed; a bean growers meeting at Moscow, in February, on "principles of cooperative marketing", and a meeting of the seed pea growers association at Bonners Ferry for a discussion of cooperative marketing principles.

The following-named active projects are listed by Mr. Eke: A study of the prices, marketing and markets of the dairy products of Idaho; a study of farm organization and management in the Twin Falls Irrigation Project of Southern Idaho; poultry management; a statistical analysis of some of the factors affecting prices of hogs in Idaho; a study of the organization and management of farms in the irrigated area contiguous to Idaho Falls; a potato enterprise and efficiency study, and a dairy enterprise cost and efficiency study. During the past year, the department completed a study of the relative efficiency of bulk handling from combine and thresher.

The department plans to publish within the next three months two bulletins which will show a large part of the work accomplished during the past year in connection with the study of prices, marketing and markets for dairy projects, and the study of farm organization and management in the Twin Falls Irrigation Project. Two circulars will be issued on the Twin Falls Project, and the statistical analysis of factors affecting the price of hogs.

All projects at present active are scheduled for completion within the next three years.

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INVESTIGATIONS involving a comparison of various containers for foods preserved by freezing storage have been completed by the University of California fruit products laboratory. The work was done by M. A. Joslyn and G. L. Marsh.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ANALYSIS of a dairy enterprise study in Sonoma and Marin Counties California, by the University of California, reveals that profit factors include efficient management, testing for production, quality products, proven sires, cost studies, careful selection, feeding according to production, more home-grown legumes, healthy animals, balanced rations, and efficient marketing.

FURTHER INCREASE in slaughter supplies of hogs in November and early December, and unseasonably warm weather during most of this period were the chief factors responsible for the continued decline in hog and pork prices, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

INCOME from Iowa poultry flocks was relatively high as compared to that from other farm enterprises during the year ended November 1, according to Iowa State College. Egg and poultry prices were lower during 1930-31 than in the preceding year, but lower production costs enabled poultrymen to maintain a profit per hen of 90 cents, or only 39 cents less than in 1929-30.

PRACTICAL SOURCES of current statistical information on dairying, listed by the Giannini Foundation of California, include "Crops and Markets" published monthly by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics; the "Agricultural Situation", also issued monthly by the Federal bureau; the "Domestic Dairy Markets Situation", issued monthly by the Federal bureau; the "Agricultural Outlook for California," published annually by California College of Agriculture; "Butter, eggs, cheese, and dressed poultry," issued daily by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and a "Statistical Report of California Dairy Products," issued annually by the State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento.

WOOL PRODUCTION in ten countries, for which estimates have been received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is provisionally estimated at 2,669 million pounds for 1931, an increase of 4 per cent above 1930, and an increase of 4 per cent above production in 1928. The ten countries are Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, Union of South Africa, United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Hungary, and Rumania.

FOR EVERY POUND of farm products which now finds profitable use there are from 1 to 2½ pounds for which the farmer does not get returns commensurate with the value of the soil constituents and the labor expended upon the crops, says Dr. H. G. Knight, chief, Federal Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. Dr. Knight says that the bureau's work during the past year has contributed to a reduction of the great losses to agriculture occasioned by insects, micro-organisms, enzymes, atmospheric influences, fires, explosions, - losses which have been amounting to more than one billion dollars a year.

AN INFECTION of 10 per cent was disclosed in 400,000 tuberculin tests of livestock during the 15-year period ended in 1908. In the year 1931, more than 13 million tuberculin tests showed only 1.5 per cent infection, - an indication of the vast effort being put forth to conquer tuberculosis among cattle, says Dr. A. E. Wight, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 23, 1931

Vol. 11, No. 51

PROGRAMS COMPLETED FOR WASHINGTON MEETINGS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON MARKETING OFFICIALS AND AMERICAN FARM ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Joint Session to be Held on December 29

Final touches are being given the stage setting for this season's presentation of past, present, and future agricultural marketing and economic events by State and Federal marketing officials and economists at Washington, D. C., December 28 to 30, inclusive. The annual meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials will be held concurrently with that of the American Farm Economic Association, and a joint meeting of these associations will be held on the 29th.

The program for the meeting of marketing officials, published in the November 25 issue of "MARKETING ACTIVITIES", will be carried out with only minor last minute changes. The American Farm Economic Association will discuss at its opening session on December 28, the agricultural situation and outlook. Papers will be presented at this session on the future of the general price level and its relation to agriculture, by F. A. Pearson, Cornell University; the business cycle and its relation to agriculture, by Alvin H. Hansen, University of Minnesota, and the outlook for agriculture during the next ten years, by W. E. Grimes, Kansas State Agricultural College. The afternoon session on the 28th will deal with the subject of foreign competition and international financial conditions affecting the demand for agricultural products. In the evening, adjustments in agricultural production, taxation, and credit will be the subject for discussion.

The joint session on the 29th will deal with marketing research, teaching agricultural marketing, and readjustments in labor and power on the farm. On the 30th the American Economic Association will hold a joint meeting with the American Statistical Association at which will be discussed the shifts and trends in the demand for agricultural products, the national economic outlook, and readjustments in farm organization. Leonard P. Ayers, Cleveland Trust Company; David Friday, and L. H. Bean of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be the principal speakers on the national economic outlook. Papers on the shifting demand for selected agricultural commodities, 1875-1929, will be presented by Henry Schultz, University of Chicago; the effect of a business depression upon the demand for livestock products, and the outlook for these products, by Warren C. Waite, University of Minnesota, and indications of changes in the demand for agricultural products by Elmer J. Working, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A detailed report of the marketing officials' meeting will be published in the January 6, 1932 issue of "MARKETING ACTIVITIES". There will be no issue of "MARKETING ACTIVITIES" next week.

"FOOD WASTE" CONFERENCE ELICITS INTEREST

Speakers Describe Methods Developed to Reduce Losses

Sixty-five representatives of various branches of the food distribution trade, including manufacturers, transportation agencies, and research organizations attended the conference on the "Reduction in Wastage in Perishable Food Distribution" held by the New York Food Marketing Research Council at New York City, December 15.

The subjects discussed at this conference included developments in railroad transportation in the distribution of fruits and vegetables, refrigeration as a factor in eliminating wastage in food production and distribution, constructive publicity as a means for reducing food wastage, physiological and pathological research in its relation to perishable food conservation, how new systems of food distribution decrease waste, maintaining quality in the shop of the retailer, shortening commercial and transportation routes to consumers, and practical means for reducing perishable losses by improved preservation methods.

Developments in rail transportation were described by Wm. H. Flottman, Jr., perishable freight representative, Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The speaker said that prior to fifteen years ago cars of perishables from the Pacific Coast to New York were from 14 to 15 days en route. This time was cut down to 12 days, then to 11 days, and now the schedule is 9 days via St. Louis and 10 days via Chicago from the Imperial Valley of California. He said that twelve years ago scarcely 10 per cent of the freight trains in this country were run on dependable schedule; today fully 90 per cent of the Pennsylvania Railroad's 2,900 freight trains are run on regular dependable schedules. This saving of time, he declared, has helped considerably in developing new markets for perishables grown in the far West and Southwest. Mr. Flottman described the development of railroad refrigeration as a vital factor in the transportation of perishable products, and commended the Federal-State food products inspection service as having reduced "the number of refused cars on all roads". He condemned the use of cheap or poorly constructed containers, the so-called "bulge pack", and "top icing" in packages and on top of loadings.

Quick freezing and proper merchandising present the possibility of the elimination of a large part of the waste due to spoilage of fruits and vegetables, declared Gardner Poole, president, American Institute of Refrigeration. The new system of low temperature preservation and distribution referred to as "quick-freezing", he said, makes possible the elimination of inedible portions of foods at point of production, preserves the products with their full food value, renders them compact, easily shipped and practically imperishable when kept under proper temperature conditions. Mr. Poole reported that large quick-freezing plants are being installed in various producing areas and that the products already have had a ready public acceptance.

Stores will be vast walled refrigerators in the new era of food supply, according to Louis Ruthenburg, chairman, Refrigeration Division, National Electrical Manufacturers Association. In place of the pine

shelving, he said, there will be huge glass cases in which will be spread before the housewife's eyes all kinds of fruits and vegetables as fresh, crisp and appetizing in appearance as they were when picked. All the delicate flavors will be retained. Mr. Ruthenburg reported that research by the National Association has shown that the losses of perishable foods in retail stores in the United States amount to more than \$470,127,000 a year. Seventy-five percent of this loss, he said, could be prevented by means of modern refrigeration. He predicted that the time will come when we shall begin to see mechanically refrigerated food cellars in homes in which supplies of fruits and vegetables bought at advantageous prices during harvest will be stored and preserved for use when desired.

The elimination of avoidable losses is one of the most practicable methods of approaching the present agricultural problem, declared D. F. Fisher, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The first steps in the conservation of perishable fruits and vegetables must be taken on the farm where they are grown, he said, stressing the need for developing maturity standards for fruits so as to insure the harvest of products of maximum quality and suitable for storage or shipment to distant markets. After picking, promptness in placing the fruit under refrigeration or in handling it to the market is a primary consideration, the speaker declared, pointing out that the softening of apples, for example, proceeds about twice as fast at 70 degrees F. as at 50 degrees. Every day's delay in cooling the fruit to 32 degrees, he said, reduces its possible storage life from eight to ten days.

Air conditioning in fruit and vegetable stores by means of portable coolers was recommended by Dr. Mary E. Pennington, consultant in the handling transportation and storage of perishable foods, as a means of reducing loss. Many butcher boxes, she said, do not maintain the temperature necessary for the proper preservation of dressed meats and poultry. "Bulk" milk and cream are notoriously badly handled in retail grocery stores. Even the most progressive chain store systems, she added, have still a long way to go before reaching the goal of efficiency and economy in the maintenance of quality in perishables.

Higher standardization of grades, condition and pack, and the decentralization of distributing points in large consumer markets so as to eliminate long distance trucking hauls, were proposed by Harvey A. Baum, vice president, Atlantic Commission Company, as a means of effecting economies in food handling.

Distribution delays, responsible for 75 per cent of all physical waste, were attributed to a faulty commercial trading system that slows up the handling of products at too many points along the line from producer to consumer, by Paul I. Aldrich, editor, "The New Era in Food Distribution". "Our railroads," he said, "may guarantee fourth morning delivery, but our commercial trading system makes no such promises. Standard and permanent intercarrier contracts enable the receiving road to guarantee when the delivering road will make delivery, even when other lines of railroads intervene. But where, in our commercial system, can we find a buyer who can make any guarantees of when the consumer will receive the product?"

TENNESSEE LISTS CURRENT
RESEARCH PROJECTS

An inventory of cotton varieties grown in Tennessee is being made by C. E. Allred, agricultural economist, University of Tennessee. Other projects now under way at Tennessee include a study of selling cotton in the seed, by T. W. McBride; cotton warehousing and storage, by Arthur Williams; the movement of cotton between counties before ginning, by G. H. Hatfield; an inventory of the physical and biological resources of Tennessee, by D. L. Outen; an inventory of the economic resources of Tennessee, by A. S. Jenkins; an inventory of the social resources of Tennessee, by Joe A. Elliott; an inventory of the civic and governmental resources of Tennessee by G. D. Collins; a study of the competitive position of Tennessee for cotton production, by P. B. Boyer, and a study of the economic and social problems of the Appalachian Mountain area, by S. W. Atkins.

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COMPLAINANT WINS VERDICT
IN PERISHABLES ACT CASE.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued an order in the sum of \$579, in favor of the complainant in a case brought under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act by Baker Bros., Woodside, Del., against Mersel & Fortgang, New York City.

In September 1930 Baker Bros. sold Mersel & Fortgang one carload of King David apples for export and two truckloads of Winesap apples. Mersel & Fortgang received and paid for the King David apples, but the steamship company refused to receive them on the ground that they were not suitable for export. They thereupon refused to pay Baker Bros. for the two truckloads of Winesap apples. Baker Bros. thereupon complained against Mersel & Fortgang on the ground of failure truly and correctly to account.

Mersel & Fortgang admitted the purchase, acceptance, and failure to pay for the apples received by truck, but moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that there had been no compliance with the Statute of Frauds, that they had been ready and willing at all times to account, and that the facts submitted in the case justified dismissal. The Secretary declined to grant this motion on the ground that the car was accepted by Mersel & Fortgang, that the law requires prompt payment for goods purchased, and that something more than a willing disposition to pay on the part of a dealer is required; and that the facts in the case show that the carload of King David apples met the contract specifications at the time of their delivery to Mersel & Fortgang f.o.b. shipping point.

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RECENT MIMEOGRAPHED publications, obtainable from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are:

Marketing South Florida Tomatoes, 1930-31 Season, by V. H. Nicholson
Marketing Florida Celery, 1931 Season, by J. B. Owens
Marketing Arizona Lettuce, 1930 Fall Season, by B. E. Surry
Marketing South Florida Snap Beans, 1930-31 Season, by V. H. Nicholson
Marketing Southern California Celery, 1930-31 Season, by Walter Kingsbury
and W. L. Jackson.

Last reviewed Jan 1931



